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NAVY OFFICERS CONCERNED OVER HUMAN RIGHTS TRIALS

PY120032 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2338 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Mar (NA) -- Official sources have reported that all active-duty admirals held a meeting today that lasted more than 4 hours, during which they studied "the situation of the Navy personnel involved in the [human rights violations] trials and the time required for their proper defense." Moreover, a high-ranking Navy source has reasserted that "there is obvious concern" over the court summons and the charges that have been raised against Navy personnel.

The meeting was held from 1500 to 1900 at the Libertad Building. It was presided over by Navy Chief Ramon Antonio Arosa and attended by 26 high-ranking Navy officers. It was learned that the commanders of the Navy units in Ushuaia and Puerto Belgrano, also traveled to Buenos Aires to attend the meeting.

Commenting on the meeting, a Navy source said that "all" admirals were present, including those officers who still have the rank of captain but hope to be promoted and those who have requested retirement but are still on active duty.

At the end of the meeting, the Navy issued a communique that states that "during the meeting the participants discussed the situation of Navy personnel involved in the trials and the time required for their proper defense." The official report adds that "other issues that were discussed centered on the effects of the volunteer retirements of civilian personnel and the Navy's annual operation schedule."

Moreover, the Navy source added that the exhaustive discussion of the defense [of the personnel affected by the human rights trials] is in keeping with the guidelines disclosed by the Navy chief, who said that the Navy will "defend and safeguard" its men. The source stated that the other two points included in these guidelines, defense of the constitutional order and cohesion within the Navy, are not being questioned, and that, therefore, the trials were the main issue discussed.

The high-ranking Navy source said that a new meeting of the council of admirals "is not scheduled" for the next few days and that there is no [words indistinct] depending on the situation. He reasserted that "tension has decreased," but that this does not mean that the cadres' concern over further court summons has disappeared.

SIDE SECRETARY DENIES 'SUBVERSIVE' OUTBREAK

PY111840 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1423 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Mendoza, 7 Mar (TELAM) -- Secretariat for State Intelligence (SIDE) Chief Facundo Suarez has stated that there have not been any detectable subversive outbreaks in the country. Regarding the Armed Forces, Suarez said that they are now exercising an honorable professionalism. He described the contact between the military and civilian institutions as very close. Suarez pointed out that the Chilean Manuel Rodriguez Liberation Front does not operate in Argentina as an armed branch of the Communist Party. He stated that the Chilean and Argentine Communist Parties maintain relations because communism is an international organization. In comments to the local morning daily HOY, the SIDE secretary denied that arms are being smuggled across the Andes. He added that reports on this type of action in Mendoza, Neuquen, and Bariloche have been dismissed.

PRESIDENT PAZ REJECTS CABINET RESIGNATION

PY120132 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The entire cabinet has been confirmed. At approximately 1900 local time [2300 GMT] tonight, the report that Victor Paz Estenssoro's cabinet has been confirmed was made public. Thus, the chief executive reaffirmed his trust in the members of his Cabinet. We have a report from Government House by [name indistinct] Mendoza.

[Begin recording] [Mendoza] As we reported earlier directly from Government House, President Victor Paz Estenssoro has decided to confirm his Cabinet in full. Herewith presidential decree No 21,551:

Whereas, the Cabinet, displaying praiseworthy behavior in keeping with the ethics of public service, has submitted its collective resignation in response to the censure of the Chamber of Deputies, an action which, according to Article 70 of the Constitution, cannot lead to the change of Cabinet ministers but to amendments of a specific policy;

Whereas, the censure of the Chamber of Deputies is groundless because the government had announced in due time that it was prepared to comply with the requirements that motivated the censure to the extent permitted by the funds available and without jeopardizing the economic structure of the economic stabilization effort;

Whereas, under the current circumstances the government cannot dismiss a Cabinet which has obtained promises of international financing after a great deal of effort and is currently prepared to begin the implementation of the economic reactivation of the country.

Now, therefore, the president of the nation decrees:

Single Article: The resignation of the Cabinet is hereby rejected and the ministers will continue carrying out their duties as specified in Presidential Decree 21,528, dated February 27, 1987.

Issued at Government House in La Paz on 11 March 1987.

Signed: Victor Paz Estenssoro, constitutional president of the nation.

Meanwhile, the president has sent a letter to Willy Vargas, president of the Chamber of Deputies. Among other things, the letter states:

The organization of a new Cabinet team, especially in the economic field, that would have the domestic and foreign credibility of the current one -- especially under the present circumstances, that is, just as our policy is beginning to yield its first results and the possibility of significant foreign financing -- compels us to give some thought to the negative aspects of a change that is demanded neither by the Constitution -- our basic principle -- nor tradition, for the latter has been repeatedly overlooked in the past.

In view of these reasons and drawing inspiration from the law and my duty to serve the fatherland, I must ask you to relay to the honorable Chamber of Deputies that I have rejected the resignation of the Cabinet and have ratified my trust in the ministers of state who are giving me their dedication and efforts in the difficult and historic task of pulling the country out of the present crisis.

Just a few minutes ago, (Jose Luis Chavez Alvarez), acting national leader of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR], released a communique that we will relay to you in his own voice:

[(Chavez)] From the acting national leader of the MNR:

The MNR Executive Board wishes to inform the members of the party and the people at large that political decision was unanimously reached during its meeting last night, and it was decided to release the following declaration:

1. The MNR gives its full support to Victor Paz Estenssoro, constitutional president of the nation and national leader of the MNR, in his efforts to overcome the negative effects of the harsh economic and financial crisis into which the country has been plunged by the irresponsibility of past administrations.

2. The actions of the MNR, a champion of the national oil industry, include support for the just aspirations for regional development that would benefit all departments of the country within the framework of economic diversification and national integration, as is stated in the MNR Charter.

3. The MNR labels the censure of the Cabinet by the Chamber of Deputies a hasty measure that jeopardized the economic program and the democratic process, which have demanded so many sacrifices from the Bolivian people, especially since the negotiations concerning the payment of royalties had not yet finished.

La Paz March 11, 1987

Signed: (Jose Luis Chavez Alvarez), acting national leader of the MNR and [words indistinct] permanent secretary of the National Executive Board.

[Mendoza] After reading this communique Mr (Jose Luis Chavez), acting national leader of the MNR, added that the two MNR deputies who had voted for the censure against President Victor Paz Estenssoro's cabinet have been called to appear before the MNR Court of Honor, and it will be up to this organization to punish them. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER VIEWS OIL ROYALTY PAYMENTS

PY120248 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Interior Minister Juan Carlos Duran has said that the government is willing to pay royalties to the oil-producing districts. He added, however, that it is necessary for Congress to enact a law regulating the different aspects of the problem. Duran said the government recognizes the existence of the debt, so the law should establish the manner of payment and the sources from which the government should finance it.

He said the problem between the government and the Departments of Chuquisaca, Tarija, and Santa Cruz is not over the royalties owed, but over the compensatory payment to [word indistinct] the producers for the devaluation of the currency decreed during the previous government of the Democratic and Popular Unity Party.

The interior minister added that in his opinion the pact for democracy signed between the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement and the Nationalist Democratic Action should be respected because it benefits the democratic process and preserves the highest national interests.

PAZ ASKED TO CALL ANDEAN SUMMIT MEETING IN SUCRE

PY071426 Paris AFP in Spanish 0359 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] La Paz, 6 Mar (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the members of the Andean Parliament, headed by Bolivian Vice President and Andean Parliament President Julio Garret Ayllon have asked President Victor Paz Estenssoro to invite his regional counterparts to hold a summit in Sucre, the historical Bolivian capital.

The Andean summit, which is to be held at a yet-to-be determined date, reportedly will be designed to restructure the Cartagena Accord.

The holding of a meeting of the presidents of the five Andean countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela) was proposed during the fifth period of sessions of the Andean Parliament, which was held in La Paz 2 years ago.

Deputy Gonzalo Valda, who participated in today's meeting with President Paz Estenssoro, stated that the invitations to hold the presidential summit must necessarily be issued by Paz Estenssoro.

President Declines Request

PY101730 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1223 GMT 10 Mar 87

[From the "Panamericana to the World" program]

[Text] Bolivia will not host the upcoming summit of presidents of the Andean area. This decision has been made by the national government, presided over by Dr Victor Paz Estenssoro.

The official announcement was made by the chief executive to the Bolivian representatives who will participate in the 6th regular Andean Parliament meetings to be held on 11-16 March in Bogota, Colombia.

The Bolivian president met with lawmakers Javier Campero Paz, Gonzalo Valda, Adalberto Violand, Luis Anez, and Guillermo Tineo and told them that the government's decision to reject the invitation to host the summit of presidents of Bolivarian [countries liberated by Simon Bolivar] nations is based on domestic reasons and on the state's economic restrictions which make it impossible for our country to host such an important event.

Nevertheless, MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] Deputy Gonzalo Valda, the president of the Andean Parliament Integration Committee, described the Bolivian Government's refusal to host the upcoming presidential summit in Sucre as an unfriendly gesture toward the Andean nations.

NICARAGUAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL BEGINS VISIT

Discusses Economic Cooperation

PY112149 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Mar 87 p 29

[Text] The head of the Planning and Budget Secretariat of Nicaragua, Dionisio Marengo Gutierrez, who was invited by the government to visit our country, has said that Nicaragua hopes to increase trade relations with Brazil and believes that our government could help in its domestic pacification process aimed at overcoming the conflict with the anti-Sandinist guerrillas.

On 10 March, Minister Dionisio Marengo will travel to Brasilia, where he will give President Sarney a letter from Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega supporting Brazil's decision to suspend interest payments on the foreign debt. During his visit, the Nicaraguan minister plans to exchange information in the areas of financing, planning, and computer technology.

According to Marengo, economic relations between Brazil and Nicaragua are positive. "Despite Brazil's current economic difficulties, there is an exchange of lines of credit with Nicaragua, which supports President Sarney's decision to suspend payments on its foreign debt," Marengo said.

He added that the improvement in Nicaragua's economic situation is directly linked to the political situation in the country. Because of the war, Nicaragua has lost \$2.8 million [as published], or the equivalent of export revenues for 8 years. Marengo pointed out that the Sandinist government inherited 50 percent of its present foreign debt.

On the economic level, the minister hopes to close deals in the fields of transport, computers, and agricultural and mineral technology. According to Marengo, the main goal of the Nicaraguan economy today is to achieve self-sufficiency in food production. The country has come out of the serious crisis of 1984, when rationing was necessary, and it is trying to recover the food export capacity lost owing to continuous U.S. aggression.

Says Ortega To Attend Summit

PY120011 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2247 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Brasilia, 11 Mar (EFE) -- Dionisio Marengo, head of the Nicaraguan Planning and Budget Secretariat, announced here today that Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega will attend the meeting of the five Central American chiefs of state to be held in Guatemala in April.

Marengo, who arrived in Brasilia today on an official visit, met with Acting Brazilian Foreign Minister Paulo Tarso Flecha da Lima, to whom he delivered a letter from President Ortega for his Brazilian counterpart, Jose Sarney.

MILITARY OCCUPIES REFINERIES IN SAO PAULO STATE

PY111324 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Local oil refineries have been occupied without incidents in Cubatao, Paulinha, and Sao Jose dos Campos. The southeastern military command has explained that the refineries were occupied to preserve the property of the union and guarantee the right to work for those oilworkers who want to work.

NAVY OCCUPIES PORTS; STRIKE 'TENSION' INCREASES

PY111828 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2109 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 10 Mar (EFE) -- The tension existing between the Brazilian Navy, which became involved with the traffic in the main Brazilian ports, and the 40,000 striking longshoremen was aggravated today in the 11-day-old stoppage which has paralyzed 177 ships, among them 70 tankers.

A total of 1,100 marines and 200 officers, who are occupying the ports, had initially tried to tow ships flying foreign flags and Brazilian ships which jammed the access to the ports but they have been unable to overcome the problem. Today they started unloading the wheat from two ships.

The Navy intervened at the ports at the request of Mines and Energy Minister Aureliano Chaves who warned of a possible crisis in the supply of fuel in various cities, especially in northeastern Brazil where the gas used for stoves has become in short supply.

In addition, nearly 300 wives of the ships' crewmen, along with their children, marched through Rio de Janeiro's main thoroughfare, seeking the people's solidarity with the strike, and denouncing that the strikers have been prevented from leaving the ships to get food.

Naval Operations Commander Admiral Mario Hermes has confirmed that the sailors have been allowed to move about freely and criticized the observers who described the intervention of the military task force as an "act of war."

As a way to protest the Navy intervention, the longshoremen started to prepare "Operation Seagull," involving the collective resignation of the crew of any ship where a crew member is dismissed.

According to trade union leaders, yesterday, Monday, the crews of three ships of the Rio Doce Valley shipping enterprise resigned en masse; and the crew of other three ships of the Brazilian Grain Transport Company will resign today.

Adm Hermes pointed out that Navy intervention in the strike, which, thus far, is limited to the operation of tugboats and the unloading of moored ships, may include the operation of ships that crews may abandon.

The 40,000 workers of the cargo ships and liners of the merchant fleet started their strike at midnight on Saturday, 28 February, paralyzing 187 ships of the Brazilian fleet, including 25 ships with cargo which had returned from foreign ports.

The trade union leaders are demanding a 275-percent wage increase, the highest wage demand in the past 12 months, before the ships anchored at various distances along the Brazilian coast be allowed to resume operations.

The marines have for 3 days been occupying the ports of Santos -- the main Latin American port -- Rio Grande do Sul State, Parana State, Bahia State, and Rio de Janeiro. Although some ships have resumed their activities, 177 ships continue paralyzed while the tension in the ports is increasing.

RESUMED INTEREST PAYMENTS TIED TO MORE RESERVES

PY112124 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Mar 87 p 48

[By Helival Rios]

[Text] Only when its international reserves climb to at least \$7 billion will Brazil resume interest payments on its debts to foreign creditor banks. A point on which the government will not compromise when the time comes to renegotiate the foreign debt is the necessity of rebuilding the country's foreign reserves.

According to information obtained at Planalto Palace, the level of Brazil's international reserves has continued to decline following the declaration of the debt moratorium on 20 February, from the \$3.96 billion President Sarney revealed that day to \$3.35 billion late this past week.

Some government economists attribute this drop to withdrawals of funds from short-term credit (commercial and interbank) deposits, which were made before the government dictated a resolution to stop such withdrawals. They note that the \$610-million drop in the level of reserves indicated that Brazil's creditors intended to continue withdrawing these funds until the Brazilian reserves were exhausted.

By suspending interest payments and stopping withdrawals from the short-term credit accounts, the government created the conditions necessary to replenish the country's foreign reserves. This process can be further accelerated through two basic mechanisms: increasing the surplus in the trade balance and securing new money.

As for the first mechanism -- increasing the commercial surplus -- the government can create new methods for stimulating exports and more rigorously select imports. At Planalto Palace it is felt that it will be difficult for the country to repeat its past performance of \$1-billion monthly trade-balance surpluses. However, the country cannot resign itself to monthly trade-balance surpluses of slightly more than \$100 million, as those registered in recent months.

As for the second mechanism -- securing new money -- the country is at the mercy of the results of the foreign-debt negotiations. The government's basic idea is to raise at least \$3 billion in new money annually. For this, the government is counting on a reduction in interest rates -- once it resumes payments.

In addition to these two basic mechanism, Brazil can ease its balance of payments by attracting more foreign investments in the country and by stimulating the conversion of the debt into risk capital by the multinationals operating in the country. The government, however, prefers to emphasize the first option, trying to stimulate direct foreign investments in the country.

In the opinion of Planalto Palace, the government does not need to adopt special measures to attract foreign capital, since its inflow depends basically on the country's economic performance. If an economic stabilization plan is successfully implemented, foreign capital should automatically come knocking on Brazil's doors.

Foreign capital is not the only one that is sensitive to economic stability; domestic capital is also sensitive.

The government understands that the vital conditions for the resumption of investments will have been created if it can manage to curb inflation and to stabilize it at a relatively low level (about 5-6 percent monthly); raise an annual minimum of \$3 billion in new money in the international market; obtain favorable terms in the foreign-debt negotiations (a 0.825-percent spread, a 16-year amortization period, a grace period to reinstate interest and principal payments); and remove the country from the debtors' black list.

The government thinks it is possible over the medium-term to increase the investment/GDP ratio from the current 14.4 percent to something on the order of 23 percent, which was the ratio registered in 1977. This investment/GDP ratio was higher, 25.2 percent, during the Geisel government in 1975. The lowest ratio, 15.5 percent, was registered in 1984 during the Figueiredo government.

Planalto Palace thinks that, with a good economic stabilization plan and with some mechanism of stimulus, the country will easily be able to resume a phase of accelerated investment.

Raising the level of internal supply is vital to increasing the level of investments to 23 percent of the GDP. Then the country will be able to continue its income distribution programs without running into the troubles created by excess demand.

Therefore, Planalto Palace believes that the new approach to the government's economic policy is necessarily tied to the negotiation of the foreign debt and to the inflow of new money.

OFFICIALS TO REQUEST SHORT-TERM LOAN EXTENSIONS

PY102031 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] The Brazilian Government will ask creditor banks to extend the expiration date of the short-term loans that benefit imports and Brazilian banks abroad for 90 days. These loans, totaling \$15 billion, [words indistinct] accord that expires on 31 March.

In this regard, negotiations will be conducted tomorrow in New York by Central Bank President Francisco Gros. He is now in Tokyo with Finance Minister Dilson Funaro.

PINOCHET PROMULGATES LAW ON POLITICAL PARTIES

PY120210 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet today promulgated the Law on Political Parties. The ceremony was held at La Moneda Palace in the presence of cabinet ministers, under secretaries, and other high civilian and military officials.

President Pinochet said that the promulgation of the law is a new proof of the government's democratic beliefs and the fulfillment of the norms established in the 1980 Constitution. Pinochet said that the political parties must be the first to understand that they have a responsibility to democracy.

[Begin Pinochet recording] The promulgation of this law is new proof of the government's democratic beliefs and the fulfillment of the norms established by the Constitution. The parties which, after complying with the law, establish themselves will have to show the national community their ability to respond objectively and patriotically to the reality of the country. This is the only way to overcome the skepticism and uncertainty created by their predecessors. [end recording]

Pinochet added that the political parties must gain the confidence and respect of the people by showing real dedication for public service. He said:

[Begin Pinochet recording] Our people will not be deceived this time. We will always be capable of denouncing the irresponsibility, ambition, mediocrity, sectarianism, divisionist activities, and other party wrongdoings that seriously eroded the democratic system in the past. We will also be alert to the open or covert efforts to violate the law and to conduct that creates divisions and vicious practices that end up destroying the institutions. [end recording]

Pinochet also indicated that the government will continue its actions without taking into account pressures from abroad. He said:

[Begin Pinochet recording] I would like to reiterate the unbreakable will of the government and the Chilean people to continue in our institutional development, despite any pressures or blackmail by people from abroad who want to obstruct our political process. Chile is a free, dignified, and sovereign nation. [end recording]

Pinochet concluded by saying: We have fought for a system of freedom and nowadays the main objective is to consolidate the work we have built together.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REACTS TO KENNEDY PROPOSAL

PY112135 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Relations this morning released a statement explaining the Chilean position in the face of the sanctions proposed by Senator Edward Kennedy.

The Public Relations Department of the Foreign Ministry has released a statement that says the proposals Senator Edward Kennedy has submitted to the U.S. Congress for economic sanctions against Chile are aimed at attacking the Chilean people through measures that will directly affect workers.

The official statement was announced by Foreign Ministry spokesman (Ultricio Figueroa). The communique says that Kennedy's intentions are a repetition of the permanent opposition against the Chilean Government shown by the U.S. senator since 11 September 1973.

[Begin (Figueroa) recording] The proposals are part of his continuing efforts to obstruct the normal development of Chilean life and to attack the Chilean people through measures that would directly affect workers. Kennedy opposed the implementation of the same measures during the Marxist administration of Salvador Allende. This position reveals his double standards. The many efforts Kennedy has made recently have not been successful owing to the great moderation of the members of the U.S. Congress. [end recording]

The Foreign Ministry statement goes on to say that the group of congressmen headed by Senator Kennedy is again distorting and hiding the progress toward the transition for democracy in Chile. The basis of the proposals are full of lies that can be easily proven.

The Foreign Ministry statement says that the proposals announced by the U.S. senator [words indistinct] incomprehensible abuse of any legislator by trying to exert undue pressure on the Chilean courts [words indistinct] regarding pending court cases [words indistinct] who are the only ones capable of making decisions.

[Begin Figueroa recording] It is known that the human rights situation in Chile is also a concern of the government, which has taken several steps in this regard. These steps were recognized by UN special observer Fernando Volio in the recent report he submitted in Geneva. [end recording]

The statement also says that currently Chile is experiencing a process of frank and progressive transition toward full democracy, despite terrorist actions and the obstructionist measures of extremist elements whose intransigence and violence are now being encouraged by the senator's proposals.

[Begin (Figueroa) recording] The senator's real goal is to create conditions to change a free economic and social system in to one leading to polarization in Chile, aimed at obstructing the orderly and peaceful transition that is now being implemented. [end recording]

The Foreign Ministry statement concludes by saying that the Chilean Government will not lessen its determination to achieve a full and stable democracy within the terms established by the constitution. The Foreign Ministry [words indistinct] moderate position in the U.S. Congress in accordance with the government's goal of leading the country to the full enforcement of a democratic system.

CUADRA SPEAKS ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PY112330 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 1519 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Speech to the nation by Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra from the Diego Portales Building in Santiago on the occasion of the anniversary of the 1980 Constitution -- live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, the President of the Republic and Commander in Chief of the Army, Captain General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte: [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, on this occasion when the country is commemorating the anniversary of the implementation of the Constitution and of the 1981-1989 presidential term, and in keeping with presidential orders, I am here to discuss some issues regarding the institutional process in Chile. [passage omitted]

It must be noted that the same members of the Government Junta who issued decree Law No 1 in 1973 also approved the new Constitution in 1980. This shows that these two basic institutional tools are coherent and pursue the same objectives and goals. Therefore, in keeping with their duty, the Armed Forces and the forces of order are determined to achieve the important goals and objectives established in these laws.

In view of this, it can be said that once the institutional changes are completely fulfilled in keeping with the Constitution, which was approved in a free and sovereign manner by the majority of Chilean citizens, the Armed Forces and the forces of order will have complied with their historic duty before their constituents. [applause]

Therefore, we must establish an important factor in order to safeguard the full enforcement of the Constitution: It concerns the person who will have the uppermost responsibility of ensuring the implementation of those constitutional rulings during a period, established by the Constitution itself, which will lead to the full enforcement of the latter.

The importance of the person who will have this lofty duty justifies the constituents' concern for having provided carefully chosen instructions establishing that this leadership cannot violate the letter or the spirit of constitutional regulations.

It is in keeping with this point of view that we interpret the respective temporary laws. Moreover, the Constitution provides for special instructions to this effect. The first of these temporary laws, which are part of the body of the Constitution, proposed the election of the present president for the 1981-1989 presidential term.

The second temporary law establishes that at the end of this term, presidential elections for the 1989-1997 term will be carried out through a plebiscite to be proposed by the commanders of the Armed Forces and Carabineros to the Chilean citizens.

The third and last temporary law establishes that for this time only, the person who is proposed in this plebiscite will not be forbidden from being reelected.

The basic objective of these three laws, within the framework in which the present Constitution was drafted, studied, proposed to the people, and approved by the people, is none other than to safeguard the continuity of the new criteria and guidelines of the new institutional process. The Armed Forces and the forces of order were compelled to promote these ideals so as to restore an institutional system based on those principles and values that they defended in their heroic deed of 1973. [applause]

Undoubtedly, Chileans overwhelmingly approved the Constitution because they realized the justified need to achieve national unity during the process of installing and implementing the new institutional process.

Those citizens who will participate in the presidential plebiscite and those who will eventually participate in the multiparty election, as is established in the Constitution, will have to take into account the unquestionable intention of the constituents who established that the person who is elected for the second presidential term will have to be in complete agreement and coherence with the first presidential term, and implement that part of the Constitution that will be enforced as of the second presidential term. [applause]

Only then will we guarantee that the two stages will be inspired by the same ideals, goals, and objectives, and thus ensure that the Constitution is fully implemented.

The proper complementary laws to the Constitution must be approved during the enforcement of these temporary laws. It is to this effect that we have worked in keeping with a 6-month work schedule, which has been fully complied with. It is logical that this legal aspect of the institutional process must be accompanied by the proper political, economic, and social framework so that it may be ultimately achieved. But the gradual implementation of the institutional process depends on the situation and the development of events.

This is why once the effects of the economic crisis that affected the country in the early 1980's were overcome, the development of the institutional process received renewed impulse. This is why we will always insist that any action, particularly if it comes from abroad, that seeks to artificially alter the natural development of Chilean political, economic, or social affairs will have an immediate effect on our institutional process. [applause]

We reassert our intention of complying with our duty to restore a democratic system in the country, as was approved by citizens in 1980, at the proper time, in the best suitable manner, and in keeping with national developments and the terms established by the constitution. The issuance of the political parties law that was signed this morning during a solemn ceremony by his excellency the president of the Republic clearly and categorically reasserts our government's precise willingness to establish those legal bases that will allow us to permanently consolidate the modern democracy that is established in the Constitution. [applause]

Despite the adverse situations we have had to confront, we have given sufficient evidence that our word regarding the institutional process has been fulfilled. This great effort to restore an institutional process has been carried out despite an opposition which, with persistent and increasing ill will, has followed criteria that violate the basic principles upheld by a healthy and democratic opposition. We can even say that it has not behaved as it was expected to.

The opposition is increasingly making the same efforts that previously led them to past failures. The more the opposition refuses to accept the fact that Chile, led by the government of his excellency the president of the Republic, is decisively heading toward the full enforcement of a complete democracy as is established in the 1980 Constitution; it will continue to fail and it will have less of a chance of participating in public affairs.

The lack of fairness that has characterized the majority of the opposition, which can only be justified by the prevalence of different ideologies and passions, has made the opposition incapable of understanding the true signs of the times of our present situation. Consequently, the opposition is unable to make a positive evaluation of the government's thoughts and actions.

By upholding this attitude, they have been unable to form a constructive opposition. The opposition is blind to even the most evident and irrefutable progress that Chile has achieved in the last few years. They live only to relive their past experiences. [applause] [passage omitted]

At this time we must mention some aspects that may characterize the framework that may prevail in the near future and even beyond 1989. The obvious complicity with communism, or the refusal to understand the serious communist aggression that Chile is being subjected to, with the obvious support of its allies, is an important issue from the point of view of the new institutionalism.

The timeless strategy of this aggression seeks to subject us, as was intended until 1973, to the irreversible domination of Soviet expansionism. Its tactics range from disinformation, a sophisticated use of lies that affect both culture and strictly informative activities, to the most crude expression of systematic violence -- that is, terrorism. On all these fronts we have experienced in varied forms the specific will to implement in our nation a destructive class struggle. Consequently, it is imperative that Chile defend against communism on all necessary fronts so as to either diminish its actions or eradicate it. [applause]

Another worrisome issue is the common practice of seeking foreign support and influence. This is a weakness that all Chileans must repudiate. No one disagrees with the natural assimilation of foreign political, legal, economic, and social ideals.

But it is imperative that we reject the harmful distortions caused by the persistent efforts that seek to impose plans that are obviously foreign to our culture and our history. In this regard, we must be particularly concerned about denouncing the persistence of all-encompassing plans that because of their nature are messianic, self-excluding, and deeply antidemocratic, like Marxist-socialism and Marxist-communism.

This excessive openness to that which is foreign has helped some diplomatic representatives adopt the reproachable practice of trying to interfere in our domestic affairs, and even to change the course of national events in keeping with their interests, which obviously are not the interests of the Chilean nation. [applause]

We reject any effort, no matter how subtle, that seeks to undermine our independence and our sovereignty. It is a citizen's duty to show interest in the nation's political affairs. The concern for the progress of public affairs compels all political parties to prove that their actions are not promoted by personal or sectorial gain or by selfish ideologies. They must show that they are moved by their willingness to understand and solve national problems from an objective and lofty point of view in a responsible and patriotic manner.

The possible immediate reappearance of those vices that characterized the democratic crisis prior to 1973 is also an issue of concern. It will again be up to the political parties to show their sincere support for representative democracy by upholding this practice at the party level. The political parties' credibility will be seriously undermined if they resort to caudillo-like practices, to extemporaneous actions, if party leaderships overlook their grass roots, if their financial records are not in order or if foreign dependence again characterizes their actions.

We are going to confront a complex future, filled with problems and perils, obstacles and limitations, but it is a future also filled with security and solutions, benefits and expectations. We have shown that one can improve if there is a willingness to handle public affairs efficiently. Only the clear support of principles, the enforcement of a well-defined scale of values, the establishment of precise objectives, and the establishment of a rational plan to achieve these objectives have resulted in the national development we have witnessed.

It is imperative that we consolidate this work that all Chileans have strived for. By fully complying with the mission we assumed in 1973, the new institutional process will continue to develop. [applause]

MSGR CAMUS SAID 'THROWING DARTS' AT CHURCH

PY111355 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Bishop Carlos Camus believes that the Chilean Catholic Church lost a relevant place in the national scene following the replacement of Cardinal Raul Silva Enriquez with Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno. As you will have heard, the Bishop of Linares continues to upset everyone, mainly Christians, with his personal, arrogant comments. He continues to grant interviews, one after the other, not only to ratify his dissident political point of view, as in his EL MERCURIO interview, but to judge Pope John Paul II. He is now throwing darts at his own church.

In an interview published in APSI magazine, Bishop Camus asserts that the church has changed its attitude and that it has lost its relevant place in the national scene as a result of changes among the church personnel. He said that Cardinal Silva Enriquez's personality is different from that of Cardinal Fresno. When asked which of the two he prefers, Camus answered: I do not need to say. My preference is well known, everybody knows my thoughts. I have always maintained that things must be clearly expressed.

As if this were not enough, Msgr Camus said that it is evident, at least in Santiago, that the change of church authorities represents a change in the church's presence in Chilean society.

Regarding the political parties law, Camus has said that he understands the opposition for not trusting the new laws. He said that they were planned by the dictatorship and no dictatorship will consciously destroy itself.

In the APSI interview, Msgr Camus involved the church in nearly all his replies by always answering "we." However, when speaking personally, he said that he does not believe we are going toward democracy.

So much immorality has been seen, and now, just before the Pope's arrival, they turn up a miracle of this sort. I do not believe in this, he said. Camus added that he morally disqualifies the political parties law because he does not believe in the regime's intentions.

Camus also ruled out any moral validity of the 1980 Constitution. When referring to the Communists' participation, the bishop said: The Communists have a right to live. The president's guards do not. To live means to participate in politics, otherwise one is forced into war.

Now, as Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has said, there is nothing to do but wait for a reaction from the ecclesiastic hierarchy. We must also recall the pope's warning of the communist danger, under which which he once lived.

Camus' Stance Affirmed

PY120232 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Msgr Bernardino Pinera, president of the Episcopal Conference, has said that Msgr Camus rejects all kinds of terrorism, because terrorism is against the law of God. Camus is also convinced that peace cannot be achieved from violence.

Msgr Pinera's statement was read a few minutes ago by Roberto Urbina, director of social communications of the Episcopal Conference. The text of the document reads:

[Begin recording] [Urbina] I talked with Msgr Carlos Camus about the interview he granted to Raquel Correa that was published in EL MERCURIO on 8 March. After reaching an agreement with him and having been authorized by him, I would like to state:

1. Msgr Camus, following the position of the church, rejects any kind of terrorism, because terrorism is against the law of God and because he believes that peace cannot be achieved through violence and that the means must be in consonance with the goals in mind. Camus believes that he was not clear enough when he explained the subjective aspects involving conflicts. Regarding the concrete case of the recent attack against the president that resulted in the death of five of the president's guards, Camus repudiates the attack just as he repudiates any attack against human life.

2. Msgr Camus feels profoundly united with the holy see and with his aides and fully supports the pastoral leadership of the Catholic Church. He regrets that his answers were understood as a criticism or disclosure of thought which is not really his.

3. Msgr Camus agrees that the Episcopal Conference and the organizations or persons representing the conference are the ones authorized to make an opinion on the national situation, and not individual bishops. With this clarifying statement I hope to put an end to a controversy in which misunderstandings and emotions were involved. [end recording]

The statement was signed by Msgr Bernardino Pinera Carvallo, archbishop of La Serena and president of the Chilean Episcopal Conference.

REPERCUSSIONS OF SUPREME COURT RULING REPORTED

PA11802 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 7 Mar 87 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Twenty-four hours after the Supreme Court declared Decree 3671 of 1986, whereby civilian crimes are tried and punished by Military Penal Justice as unconstitutional, early reactions are already emerging.

The alleged drug trafficker Evaristo Porras Ardila, who was arrested and detained at a penitentiary in Cartagena for illegal possession of arms, by virtue of the Supreme Court decree requested and attained a release.

Once the Supreme Court decision against Decree 3671 was announced, Porras Ardila's lawyer requested his release and the military penal judge, Navy Lieutenant Jose Luis Varga Arrieta, issued Ruling 123 whereby Porras Ardila was released.

It is possible that today, Saturday, Porras Ardila, who is considered one of the leading Colombian drug lords, will leave the penitentiary where he has been held since the beginning of January on charges of illegal arms possession. [passage omitted]

Once the Supreme Court's decision against the decree authorizing military courts to judge civilians was announced, a wave of requests for releases by people detained for alleged ties to the illicit sale of drugs was unleashed.

It has been reported that yesterday, in the city of Barranquilla, requests were made for the revocation of 33 people's arrest, 20 of whom have already been sentenced to several years in prison.

The largest number of arrests for drug trafficking and other crimes, which according to Decree 3671 fell within the jurisdiction of military penal law, took place on the Atlantic coast.

Around 1630, Porras Ardila left the La Ternera penitentiary after the director of the center personally presented him with his release papers.

Accompanied by his lawyer Rafael Laguna Evaristo, Porras went out into the streets.

Nevertheless, 2 hours later an order to detain him again was issued, and the Tocagua Hotel where he apparently went after his release as well as his lawyer's residence were searched, but he could not be found. The siege initiated in Bocagrande extended to other sectors of La Heroica, but the results were negative.

Authorities have not disclosed the charges that led to the new order to detain Porras Ardile, but everything points to the fact that it is because the abolition of Decree 3671 has not exonerated him from the crime of illegally possessing arms, which from now on will be tried by regular courts.

MEETING HELD WITH VENEZUELA ON BORDER CRIME

PA092020 Paris AFP in Spanish 0239 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Santa Marta, Colombia, 7 Mar (AFP) -- Venezuelan and Colombian police and military authorities have met in a binational symposium in this Caribbean port and agreed to increase cooperation in fighting crime on the border area.

Brigadier General Marcial Antonio Rojas Aguero, National Guard representative and chief of Regional Command No 30 in Venezuela, was one of the participants; he said that the forum made it possible to reach "important and satisfactory conclusions."

The Venezuelan official told the media, without giving too many details, that the following issues were discussed: the ecological-social situation on the border region, public order, drug trafficking, car thefts, and contraband.

The military officer asserted: "We have managed to gather and collate a series of Colombian National Police documents that include a considerable amount of data and references that will help us to broaden the overall struggle against crime in the border area."

Rojas Aguero added: "To summarize, this has been a fruitful experience that we should encourage and consolidate, because it will definitely have a great impact on the overall struggle against crime."

UP COUNCIL MEMBER MURDERED IN HOSPITAL IN SEGOVIA

PA111240 Paris AFP in Spanish 0453 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Bogota, 9 Mar (AFP) -- A council member of the Patriotic Unity (the Communist UP), a legal political movement, was murdered today in a hospital in northwestern Colombia, where he was recovering from wounds received during an attempt on his life, it was officially reported.

The victim is Jaime Alonso Herrera who was in the hospital in Segovia, Antioquia Department, 500 km from Bogota. Unidentified individuals entered the hospital and shot him to death, the local mayor, Manuel Alvaro Fernandez, reported.

This brings the number of UP members who were murdered last week to five. Three were murdered in Antioquia, and two in Meta Department, in eastern Colombia.

The UP directorates immediately met in Bogota with Fernando Zea, deputy government minister, and requested that he appoint a special commission to find out why the investigations on the murders of their fellow party members have not been successful.

Jorge Rojas, the only UP member in the lower chamber of the National Congress who is still alive, attended the meeting. When leaving the meeting, he pointed out that [words indistinct] leaders of the UP -- including congress members, council members, and civic leaders -- have been killed in Meta alone.

UP CLAIMS MILITARY 'INVOLVED' IN MEMBERS' DEATHS

PA111933 Bogota Inravisión Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] The UP has asked the government to explain what guarantees the lives of its members have in view of the murder of UP Councilman (Gabriel Antonio Brizeno) in Villavicencio. The UP in a communique issued minutes ago, asserted that military forces are involved in the murder of UP members.

EDITORIAL QUESTIONS RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA120009 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Mar 87 p 4-a

[Editorial entitled "Is It Advisable?"]

[Text] A few days ago during statements to a radio station, Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono admitted that there is a climate of rapprochement with Cuba. Londono disclosed that "relations with Cuba are cordial and respectful" and that there is "a rapprochement between the two states." Londono admitted having had contacts in this regard with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca as well as with other Cuban Government special envoys.

On several occasions in this column we have said that we are not bitterly opposed to a relationship with Cuba as long as it is based on mutual respect and nonintervention concerning each other's sovereignty. However, we do not forget -- at least not with the precipitated amnesia suffered by certain modern-type Castroites -- that when the Colombian Government decided to break all formal exchanges with Havana in 1981 it was not done out of anger, nor was it circumstantial. As a matter of fact, it is good to refresh our memories and recall the debate waged by the two countries to obtain, in the beginning of 1980, a seat in the UN Security Council. As is known, this seat is traditionally achieved by abiding by exclusive regional and zonal interests. If it is true that neither Colombia nor Cuba had the necessary two thirds votes to get the seat on the UN Secretary Council to represent a determined region of the continent. It is also true that Cuba then had the support of various African and Asian countries, which had little or no business at all in the common interest of this part of the hemisphere. Furthermore, the Cuban Government slowly lost the support of other Third World countries, because the UN Security Council elections took place at the same time the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, an action of which Cuba obviously approved.

Colombians already know that Castro's reaction to that problem, which had a strictly diplomatic nature in the United Nations, was the methodical training and subsequent sending of guerrilla cells such as the M-19 -- which were militarily trained to disturb public domestic order through all kinds of warlike actions that do not need to be detailed. That is why the decision made by President Turbay's administration to break relations with Cuba was a correct one that was applauded by several sectors of our society. The question now is: If our relations with Cuba are as cordial and respectful as our foreign minister points out, are there really conditions for the formal and effective resumption of those relations be for our national interests and for the injured institutional stability? As we were saying a few days ago, the time is not right for that sort of thing. Only if Castro's government publicly promises not to incite -- as he has been overtly doing through shameful trainings -- the actions of the groups up in arms; and to the contrary, decides to contribute personally toward neutralizing the subversive incursions of those groups (with which Fidel has admitted maintaining relations, according to recent statements he made to a radio network) -- only in that case would it appear valid and morally possible to resume official diplomatic relations with his regime.

Faced with the complex public order problems that besiege us throughout our territory, are we prepared to resume trade and diplomatic relations with Castro without risking further destabilization of the institutional foundations on which our democracy is built? The matter is now entirely up to the government.

PRESIDENT FEBRES SPEECH ON QUAKE AFTERMATH

PA110338 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 0240 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Speech by President Leon Febres Cordero; place not given -- live or recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...because of several quakes. Yesterday, I toured the most adversely affected areas. I must say that my spirit was touched by the extent of the damage. As a human being and as an Ecuadorean I shared with much sorrow the suffering of my fellow countrymen, the frustrations of the men, the concerns of mothers, the fear of the children, and the terrible suffering of those who lost their relatives.

The quakes, floods, and landslides have destroyed some 60 km of important roads, damaged some 1,000 linear meters of bridges, including the bridge that crosses the Aguarico River, which is 130 meters long, and the bridge that crosses the Salado River, which is 150 meters long.

The damage to the production and transportation systems of the principal Ecuadoran export product -- oil -- has been very serious. At least 50 km of oil pipeline have been lost or turned into scrap, and the El Salado pumping station has been destroyed. The El Salado pumping station is essential to pumping the crude oil up to the mountain ranges and down to Balao.

There is severe damage to homes, churches, office buildings, and public buildings. Since the day when, by the democratic will of my countrymen, I became president of Ecuador, I have not stopped working a single day to overcome the country's crisis and to lay the foundations of progress for all Ecuadoreans so we may have a free, decent, and prosperous life.

There have been many large obstacles and problems that we have had to face: the violent drop in oil prices, which provided half the Ecuadoran foreign exchange and which accounted for half the government's budget; the hostility of some opposition sectors; last year's coup attempts against our democracy; the recent Taura incident; and the terrible damage caused by the rainy season and the floods.

The president and his government never lost their calm. Quite the contrary, deeply inspired by the unquestionable conviction that the hand must be steady amid the storm and gale, they faced adversities. Being realistic, frank, and clear with you, they have adopted the most appropriate measures in order to overcome the problems and defend that which is the most important thing: to defend the nation's supreme interests.

This is so true that when public revenues plummeted last year, the government managed to run itself with relatively few sacrifices. In fact, there was an acceptable growth in production. The measures issued on 11 August 1986 allowed us to withstand the storm and stabilize the exchange rate -- which is fundamental for the Republic. Moreover, only now are we seeing, or will we see, their merits.

The merits of the measures will be seen in the next few weeks because regardless of this natural disaster, the productive sector or the private sector will be able to continue working in peace. It will continue generating jobs and exporting many products to our foreign buyers. However, compatriots, you more than anyone know that it is my political habit to not lie. I have never deceived the people. I will not and must not do so now at a time of serious crisis. Using the harsh eloquence of figures, it is my duty as your president to tell you, no matter how unpleasant it may be, that if repairs on the oil pipeline and the El Salado station take 5 months as foreign and Ecuadoran experts feel, the country will experience a drop in revenues of \$370 million. This is a drop of approximately 56 billion sucres in the foreign currency revenues which Ecuador's economic activity needs.

Regarding the budget, let us distinguish clearly between two aspects: income which Ecuador loses because oil exports are forcibly paralyzed and what Ecuador will have to spend, outside the budget, to overcome the worst damage of the disaster.

We will not be receiving 5 billion... [corrects himself] 58 billion sucres, of which 34 billion were to have come from foreign oil sales, 2 billion sucres of foregone domestic sales of fuel, and 22 billion sucres which were to have come from the various oil sales participants.

On the other hand, the expenses which will have to be unexpectedly made -- which are already being effected, aiding the homeless -- will amount to 30 billion sucres. Of this enormous sum, 22.5 billion sucres is needed to repair the oil pipeline, repair the gas pipeline, and rebuild the El Salado station. An additional 1.5 billion sucres is needed to rebuild the main roads affected. For housing, public services, and other repairs, we will have to earmark at least 6 billion sucres.

If we add the loss of income to the new expenses that will have to be met, we then arrive at the enormous sum of 88 billion sucres, which means nothing less than a third of the whole Ecuadoran central government budget. This means, fellow citizens, that we are facing the biggest, deepest, and most complex collective problem in the entire history of Ecuador. This is how it is, Ecuadorians: the most serious problem in the country's history; but we are going to face it with courage, determination, and faith, which is the best heritage from both our country and all of you. The fatherland, the Ecuadoran fatherland, must be saved. The Ecuadoran fatherland must triumph over the political, social, and economic problems, and also the great defiances which nature itself has sent us. To overcome this, we are working together and feverishly, without rest, and we shall continue working this way toward the future.

One of the main concerns I had was the supply of fuel for internal use, and this has fortunately already been resolved. Adding up Ecuadoran reserves with the 5 million barrels which Venezuela is lending us with an unprecedented act of solidarity -- a direct action from President Jaime Lusinchi, a great friend of our country -- we shall be able to cover the requirements of our productive and transport machinery, by spending discipline, fully rejecting irresponsible waste, and increasing the control which will curb the contraband of these essential goods.

We are actively working on international aid from development banks and specific countries. Slides are being cleared to reestablish vehicular traffic. Damage is being technically evaluated, and public services are being returned to normal.

Ecuadoreans, fellow citizens: The challenge is formidable. It would be overwhelming if it were not for the government's firm decisiveness, unbreakable faith, and the will to work of all Ecuadoreans. This is a dramatic moment that demands great decisions and the greatest patriotic attitude. No one, absolutely no one, no Ecuadorean, can consider himself exempt from the effort and the contribution that the country is demanding -- the country's future and the noble causes of an overall and just development.

I, as your president, say, directly and unequivocally: Bring out everything that brings together all Ecuadoreans before bringing out what separates us. I propose a noble truce so that political differences will not hinder the urgent and binding national work. I extend my hand with frankness to all the country's groups, to all the country's inhabitants, and I invite them to participate with talent, creativity, and firmness in the great work of reconstruction.

This afternoon I met with the president and members of the National Congress, the president of the Supreme Court of Justice, and the president of the Court Constitutional Guarantees to report to them directly the correct scope of the disaster and to ask as an Ecuadorean, as president of the Republic, for work from all citizens, work which now represents the most essential obligation which as Ecuadoreans is demanded of us.

No one is now unaware of the seriousness, the dramatic situation of the problem that affects our country, Ecuador. However, I am sure that with unshakable faith, with faith in our strength and with the destiny we are headed toward with the highest purposes, unbending discipline, and austerity and rejection of squandering, together we shall overcome nature's own hostility. With the help of God, whose special protection I call upon, we shall all raise a more solid country, more sure of itself having been tested and having responded with vigorous energy -- more mutually binding, humane, and directed toward the conquest of the highest goals of liberty, prosperity, and justice.

Ecuadoreans, I call upon you to go forward toward indestructible national unity. Many thanks.

Economic Impact of Earthquake

PAl12224 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Carlos Julio Emanuel, general manager of the Central Bank of Ecuador, has stated that the impact of the drop in foreign currency oil revenues will be solely the responsibility of his bank. He explained that the drop in foreign currency from oil sales that will be experienced in the next few months as a result of the damage to the trans-Ecuadoran pipeline will not affect the private free exchange market [words indistinct] with the foreign currency from private exports such as shrimp, banana, cocoa, and so forth, because these were not affected by the recent quakes. He said that as a result of the current problem, the only thing that will be affected is the country's capacity to service the foreign debt, because as the country and our creditors know, the measures enacted on 11 August always sought to protect the nation's economy [words indistinct]. In conclusion, he said that any speculations in the free exchange market will be based on groundless and ill-intended rumors, as has happened years before.

The country's domestic fuel supply will be satisfied with internal reserves and the loan of 5 million barrels granted by the Venezuelan Government. Secretary General of Administration Patricio Quevedo Teran made this announcement, adding that there will not be any shortage of fuel in Ecuador despite the problems known to all.

Quevedo Teran said that from the moment the scope of the disaster was known, the government has been helping the victims. The secretary general of administration admitted that the situation [words indistinct], since the country will stop earning foreign currency. Instead, it will have to make expenditures on roads, housing, and primarily on the oil pipeline that suffered great damage from the earthquake. In conclusion, he said that the government will intensively seek to combat hoarding and noted that this questionable practice will not be allowed during such difficult times.

[Begin Quevedo recording, in progress] ...regarding the revenues that will not be collected, let us talk about strictly fiscal matters. The outlook is very serious and difficult. I cannot hide this situation. We will not be able to earn revenues of 34 billion sucres [words indistinct]. We will not meet budget plans that were based on oil exports. All of us are aware of that. During this time, we will not have these revenues. In addition, during this same period [words indistinct] will not receive approximately 22 billion [no currency given] from the oil revenues. Moreover, because of the vital restrictions on luxury items and [words indistinct], there will be a drop of approximately 2 billion in taxes levied on them. Thus, we have the first 34 billion and 22 billion [words indistinct]. [end recording]

RADIO NANDUTI TO RESUME BROADCASTS 14 APRIL

PY082301 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 5 Mar 87 p 17

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] After a 90-day suspension ordered by director Humberto Rubin, Radio Nanduti will be back on the air on 14 April.

Radio Nanduti suspended its broadcasts because of the jamming experienced during commercials and programs. The jamming caused the station's economic collapse, and put 50 employees, who are now collecting virtually no pay, out of work. [passage omitted]

Rubin has announced that "we are in a state of complete uncertainty, but we intend to be back on the air on 14 April and we do not expect heavy jamming."

Asked about payment of salaries to Nanduti employees, Rubin said: "We have been paying our personnel in installments out of our meager resources."

The news department of Radio Nanduti has been working throughout the 90-day suspension period drafting daily reports and conducting interviews. [passage omitted]

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR ALADI MEETING

PY111429 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 11 Mar 87 p 7

[Text] Paraguayan Foreign Minister Dr Carlos A. Saldivar left yesterday for Montevideo, Uruguay, where he will participate in a meeting of the ALADI Council of Ministers which begins today. He is accompanied by a group of advisers involved in Latin American economic affairs.

Before leaving, Saldivar said that the meeting of foreign ministers did not have a specific agenda. He noted, however, that in his speech he will address the viewpoints of the Paraguayan Government concerning regional integration.

"We must strengthen the progress achieved in the 1980 treaties. Latin American people must focus on integration," Saldivar said. The minister lamented the fact that an integrationist thinking still does not prevail among the ALADI member countries. Nevertheless, he expressed his confidence that "in a short time sufficient progress will be made to allow some fulfillment of the goals set forth in the 1980 ALADI treaty."

The Paraguayan diplomat is not satisfied with ALADI's performance, which shows "slow progress." He noted, however, that "we must maintain our efforts."

Saldivar's presence in Montevideo also aims at meeting with his Brazilian, Argentine, Uruguayan, and Chilean counterparts. It is quite likely that the difficulties that affect trade relations with each one of them will be bilaterally discussed.

SECTORS DEBATE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEFENSE MINISTRY

Admirals Oppose Plan

PY120030 Paris AFP in Spanish 2233 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Lima, 7 Mar (AFP) -- Nine former Navy commanders today expressed their opposition to government plans to establish a defense ministry that will group the three branches of the Armed Forces.

In so doing, the admirals, all of whom are retired, agree with the 11 retired Air Force generals who on 5 March said that the project Social Democratic President Alan Garcia submitted to Congress in February and that must be discussed on 9 March is inopportune and unjustified.

Observers give great importance to these statements, which were signed by 20 retired Air Force generals and admirals, among whom are several former Air Force and Navy ministers, because active-duty military officers are not legally authorized to express their opinion on political issues.

For his part, President Garcia last night reasserted that he thinks the establishment of a defense ministry is necessary to better exploit the resources allotted to the Armed Forces.

Asked by journalists about the possibility of a coup in view of alleged unrest in military circles because of the project, Garcia said that these are ghosts of the past. He added that Peru cannot live with ghosts. It has to make its decisions fearlessly and without emotion. Garcia said: I do not believe in ghosts, or in live ghosts for that matter.

Moreover, a meeting that had been scheduled for today between the congressional Constitutional and Defense Affairs Commissions with high-ranking military leaders has been postponed until 16 March. During this meeting, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, the Army, Navy, and Air Force commanders, and the ministers of war, navy, and aeronautics will explain their position on the establishment of a defense ministry to the legislators.

The statement issued by the admirals says that the military government of General Juan Velasco Alvarado in 1968 ordered a study on the establishment of a defense ministry. It adds that 10 years later, then President Francisco Morales Bermudez declared that the project was inconvenient. It states that the arguments in favor of establishing a defense ministry are vague and do not justify the decision of making such an important change that may seriously affect the Armed Forces' ability to fulfill their mission.

Just as the Air Force generals did, the admirals state that the country is waging a war on the domestic front (against the subversion promoted by the Shining Path) and that they do not believe such a radical change in the Armed Forces structure can be carried out under these circumstances.

The government project to establish a defense ministry has provoked a great controversy in several circles.

Opposition parties, the conservative PPC [Popular Christian Party] and the Popular Action Party, headed by former President Fernando Belaunde, believe that for the time being this project is at least inopportune.

There are also sectors within the United Left, the second largest Peruvian political force, that oppose the establishment of a defense ministry.

According to what has been reported here, the defense ministry will group the War (Army), Navy, and Aeronautics Ministries. It will also be entrusted with executing and supervising the national defense policy.

The executive branch has a 180-day deadline to issue the proper measures and pertinent laws to create a defense ministry.

United Left Favors Idea

PY101229 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 1824 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] The United Left agrees that a defense ministry should be created, but opposes the executive branch's request to be given authority to legislate on this, Senator Jorge Fernandez Maldonado has said. The congressman, who is a retired general, said that historically the Army has supported the creation of a defense ministry.

[Begin recording] [Maldonado] I think it is well known that historically the Army has always agreed that a defense ministry should be created. However, for doctrinary and conceptual reasons, the Peruvian Navy and Air Force are not in favor of it.

[Reporter] We would like to know the position of the United Left on this project, because we don't yet see a clear position on it.

[Maldonado] The position is very clear. The United Left agrees that a defense ministry should be created, but we are opposed to the delegation of authority. We have an alternative bill which, in one of its articles, requests that within a given period of time the executive branch send to Congress the draft law for the organization of a defense ministry and the modifications that will be necessary in the system of national defense and the National Defense Council. Our position is very clear and leaves no room for misinterpretation. [end recording]

COCAINE SEIZED, 5 TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED IN RAID

PY061504 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Personnel of the mobile units for rural areas taking part in the Condor V operation against drug trafficking in San Martin department have managed to arrest five presumed drug traffickers. It was leaked from police sources that four men and a woman have been arrested, and a total of 59 kg of cocaine base paste, a large quantity of chemicals, and weapons were seized.

This action by the Civil Guard was conducted between (Pausana), (Anacanja), and (Moena), and was supported by a helicopter of the Peruvian Air Force. It was reported that this action is part of the third stage of the Condor V operation. The detainees are being interrogated. It is presumed that they are part of an international drug trafficking ring that operates in the Peruvian jungle area.

NO CHANGE PLANNED IN RELATIONS WITH PRC, USSR

PA111551 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 11 Mar 87 pp 1, 30

[Text] Speaking on behalf of the executive branch, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia put an end to rumors that Panama, within a short time, will initiate trade and diplomatic relations with the PRC. The foreign minister said that Panama has no immediate plans to change its current relations with either the USSR or PRC. The visit by a large group of Panamanian legislators headed by Ovidio Diaz, the president of the legislature, and the much publicized report that Aeroflot would begin operations in Panama, led to the statements by the foreign minister who pointed out that "we have no such plans in mind."

U.S. TREATY VIOLATIONS TOPIC FOR NONALIGNED GROUP

PA111941 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 11 Mar 87 pp 4, 14

[By Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Text] At the Nonaligned Movement's ministerial meeting, currently under way in Guayana in preparation for the Nonaligned summit, Panama will reiterate the violations of the Panama Canal Treaties signed in 1977 with the United States, Foreign Ministry sources have reported.

The official delegation is comprised of Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera and alternate UN Ambassador Leonardo Kam, who are carrying an "official file" containing all of the violations the United States has committed against the treaties in areas such as labor, budget, and privileges in favor of U.S. citizens and to the disadvantage of the Panamanians.

Our sources emphasized that the Panamanian delegates will maintain that U.S. Law 96/70, known as the "Murphy Law," is the basic cause of the canal treaty violations because it introduces factors contrary to the agreements and creates marked differences between the two countries.

Regarding the Central American situation, Panama will insist in stating that area peace is possible through dialogue and political negotiation, rather than through the use of force.

In 1984 Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela united to form the Contadora Group and have made every effort to achieve peace. They have managed to establish negotiations between the countries involved in the conflict, and have prevented a generalization of the crisis.

Despite obvious "progress" in important aspects of the negotiations, the process is currently "neutralized" because of the United States which, through Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American affairs Elliott Abrams, has stated the need to make Contadora "collapse."

EL SALVADORGOVERNMENT DENIES REBEL CHARGES ON DOWNED PLANE

PA112026 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1953 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Mar (DPA) -- Coprefa Chief Colonel Mauricio Salvador Hernandez stated today that the DC-47 airplane [as received] downed over western Honduras, according to the Honduran Army, is not a Salvadoran plane. This statement denies a recent Salvadoran guerrilla report that the plane was flying from El Salvador and was transporting supplies for the Nicaraguan contras.

Salvadoran Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Adolfo Blandon has not only rejected the rebel report, but called it "part of their propaganda campaign to discredit the Salvadoran Army."

Col Hernandez said El Salvador had been assured by the Honduran Army that their intelligence organizations have detected that the plane flew out of Nicaragua and that it never said that it was a Salvadoran plane. The colonel said the downed plane is a DC-3 civil aircraft known by the military as a C-47. He insisted that the plane is not Salvadoran.

The Salvadoran insurgents' version was not only reported through the clandestine Radio Venceremos but also through the SALPRESS agency in Mexico, which the rebels control.

Confusing and contradictory reports have been issued regarding this incident, especially regarding the crew because even though the plane was downed 2 nights ago, further details have not been released.

It was learned from military sources in San Salvador that there is a North American among the three dead individuals, but his identity was not disclosed. In El Salvador, there is interest in learning the final details of this incident which might involve aid to the contras.

FMLN REBELS RELEASE OSICALA MAYOR 10 MARCH

PA111511 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, commander of Morazan Department, has reported that the FMLN guerrillas released Osicala Mayor Salomon Sanchez today. The rebels kidnapped Sanchez on 4 January.

According to the military officer, the FMLN turned over Sanchez, a member of the Christian Democratic Party, to a delegation of the International Red Cross Committee and a representative of the Catholic Church. The group, which entered Perquin in northern Morazan Department, received the mayor without any incidents.

Vargas said that he did not know if Sanchez' release was the result of negotiations between the government and the guerrillas. I do not think the guerrillas are that generous, the military officer added.

Last week, Catholic Church officials disclosed that 20 wounded guerrillas left the country but ruled out that they were the result of an exchange. They said the release resulted from agreements to humanize the conflict, which is now in its 8th year.

FMLN-FDR DOCUMENT ON NATIONAL SOLUTION PROPOSAL

Part One

PA061337 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 2 Mar 87 p 12

["Text" of first part of document entitled "For a Social Consensus: An Offer of a National Solution" presented by the FDR-FMLN on 28 February at forum "Alternate Political Projects for the National Crisis" organized by El Salvador University]

[Text] I. THE WAR OF COUNTERINSURGENCY IS THE ESCALATION OF THE OPEN WAR THAT OLIGARCHY UNLEASHED AGAINST THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT DURING THE PREVIOUS DECADE.

In 1979 and in view of the political defeat of the oligarchic military dictatorship due to the increasing struggle of the people, imperialism had to deprive the oligarchy -- through a coup -- of the political power that the latter had held since 1931. The new government soon entered a crisis due to the lack of popular support and because of the government's inability to impose the reformist populist project. According to the imperialist plan, the basis of this populist project, that is, economic reforms, was to slow down the serious political crisis and prevent the revolution from progressing.

The various emergency governments that followed each other in 1980 to overcome the crisis of the domination model could not stop the popular struggle, either. The government juntas that followed the first one -- already with Duarte's presence -- unleashed fierce repression against the people's revolutionary movement and continued to wage open war against popular organizations both in urban and rural areas.

The counterinsurgency war already directed by the Reagan administration was waged more openly in 1981. In this strategy, all of the Salvadoran Armed Forces were utilized more fully, the same Armed Forces that had been the instrument of the oligarchic domination so far. Simultaneously, the Reagan administration reshaped the domination model by setting up a counterinsurgency regime and creating a situation where the Salvadoran state's decision-making power shifted to foreign hands, those of the U.S. Government.

The basis is, then, the old state machinery with which they have tried to reverse the revolutionary situation's trend toward maturity and prevent another national crisis. Simultaneously, the subjection and docility of the Salvadoran state and the resulting escalation of the war against the people increased.

II. REAGAN'S MILITARY SOLUTION. VICTORY IS IMPOSSIBLE, DEFEAT IS CERTAIN.

The deadlines that U.S. strategists have established for our defeat have been extended again and again. Since the beginning of the war when they outlined the first counterinsurgency plan, both the U.S. advisers and the high command thought they could defeat FMLN quickly with large scale encirclement and annihilation operations. They attempted to carry out a "military cleanup process" in guerrilla-controlled areas and annihilate the people's movement throughout the country as part of the war plan called "Pacification Plan," which was defeated. Later, they tried to force the FMLN away from vital areas near cities and important sites where the strategic groundwork was concentrated, thus seeking to isolate us from the people and limit our activities to the northern area in an effort to ensure their economic plans and hold supposedly genuine successive "elections" in the new form of dictatorship. This plan also failed amid a serious military crisis brought about by thousands of casualties. Hundreds of weapons were seized, soldiers surrendered, and garrisons were captured.

The reinforcement of the revolutionary people's army, its increasing combativeness, and the extension of the areas under its control made evident both our advance and the enemy's weakness.

The adaption to the strategy designed by the advisers was implemented in a third plan. This consisted of trying to gain the initiative, prevent greater wearing out of their troops, pin down our forces, and prevent us from expanding our political activities among the people any further.

This plan also failed. The people's revolutionary war spread to the country's 14 departments. The peoples movement won on the streets again, and our political initiatives for a dialogue played an important role in the country's political life. Meanwhile, the economy to support the counterinsurgency could not be stabilized, much less reactivated.

Again, they were forced to amend their plans in 1986 by initiating "Operation Phoenix" with much fanfare and propaganda. This imitates an operation of the same name carried out in Vietnam. This operation is the counterinsurgency's most important effort so far during the conflict in our country.

In view of the failure of the first three plans, they tried to annihilate us by sectors and chose as their main objective Guazapa Hill and its surroundings to wage a decisive battle that would put us in a defensive position.

Through this strategic effort, together with military activities elsewhere in the country, they tried to recover the military initiative. The attempt lasted practically the whole year. Like the three previous plans, this one failed to achieve any of the objectives.

This fourth plan has similarly failed. Because it is impossible to defeat us, the advisers make new plans to prolong their defeat.

So far during the war the Armed Forces of the regime have suffered more than 20,000 casualties. We have taken thousands of rifles and destroyed many of the enemy's military vehicles, helicopters, and other military equipment. The Armed Forces have not been able to prevent the expansion of our activities, the establishment of new theaters of operations, the consolidation of our rear guard, and the growth, better training, and greater experience of our people's army.

III. THE STAGNATION OF THE COUNTERINSURGENT WAR MARKS THE FAILURE AND UNFEASIBILITY OF THE IMPERIALIST PLAN

The overall counterinsurgency program -- with an investment of nearly \$3 billion, a toll of death and terror, a display of propaganda, and interference in our internal affairs -- has failed, as it has been unable to halt the progress and vitality of the FDR-FMLN program.

Its plans to reactivate and in the long range modernize the economic model of exploitation of the people have also failed. Likewise, all demagogic plans for hiding from the workers the true antipopular and antinational nature of the regime with the purpose of denigrating the revolutionary democratic program have also failed.

Contrary to the government's statements, poverty, unemployment, inflation, and shortages have reached levels never seen before, as did the lack of the most basic services and basic social benefits.

Far from solving the country's problems, which were inherited from decades of oppression and oligarchic control, the imperialist plan worsened those problems and even created new problems as a result of its policy of destruction and extermination of the population.

The Armed Forces have reduced the population of extensive areas in the national territory as a result of the massacres, bombings, forced recruitments, and the continuous violation of human rights. The Armed Forces have also generated hundreds of thousands of displaced persons and refugees that flee from the repressive violence. Thousands of persons have also been captured en masse and forced to leave their hometowns. This population, which is directly affected by the counterinsurgency, comprises more than one-fifth of the total population of the country.

The repressive organizations at the service of the oligarchy and imperialism have murdered over 60,000 fellow countrymen in the last 8 years in an effort to reduce, by means of terror, the people's support of the FMLN fighters. This is more evidence of the weakness and lack of popularity of the counterinsurgency plan.

Reagan's warmongering policy is completely bogged down and needs to constantly increase the investments in economic, technological, political, and military resources to reverse the effects of the crisis and prevent the collapse of the regime.

The continuous failure of this strategy is forcing the U.S. Government to put into practice -- through the Duarte government -- economic measures, taxes, and laws directed against the people. These mostly affect the workers and the middle class.

These measures worsen poverty and worsen the submissive attitude of the government and the Armed Forces toward U.S. foreign policy and interests, which are directed by the most reactionary and warmongering groups of the United States.

Its plans have failed, and after 6 years of aggression against our fatherland, Reagan cannot claim any victory during the war. His attempts to silence the people and force them into submission by breaking their resistance and opposition have not had any success.

IV. THE DEEP CRISIS OF THE COUNTERINSURGENCY PLAN WORSENS THE CONTRADICTIONS BETWEEN THE RULING FORCES

When the Carter administration displaced the traditional military dictatorship from the state political power to stop the progress of the Salvadoran revolution, it did not plan to break the strategic alliance between imperialism and the oligarchy; but it was unable to avoid the confrontation with it and the worsening of secondary contradictions.

The economic and political changes promoted by Washington are indeed necessary to preserve the essential parts of the system. Although the changes partially affected the oligarchy's economic power, they did not cause a significant reduction in the oligarchy's preponderance in the exploitation system in El Salvador.

The principal large capitalist groups diversified their investments in the industrial and financial sector, and in big business. At the same time, they were allowed to deposit the huge amounts of capital that they had taken out of our country in banks in the United States and to make investments in the United States.

Even though they have maintained economic power, they are not satisfied with that. They have not abandoned the idea of recovering their position inside the power structures, to fully recover their quotas to accumulate [wealth] and maintain without mediators their relationship as minor partners and subordinate allies of imperialism.

The secondary contradictions, which worsened due to the removal of the oligarchy from political power, have been maintained through the years and are worsening due to the measure in which the U.S. Administration -- at its own convenience -- decides to impose through Duarte's government a portion of the cost of the counterinsurgency war without permitting any participation in the political direction of the plan.

Duarte's plans to occupy a place in the direction of the war against the people shows that his strategic alliance with the Yankees remains intact.

Duarte's the preceding, in the past few months the conflicts between the oligarchy and the Duarte government have increased to such an extent that they have reached the point of openly asking for Duarte's resignation and have held strong demonstrations to accomplish their objective.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Administration has maintained its decision to support Duarte because this will give a democratizing image to the counterinsurgency plan. The oligarchs cannot achieve this image.

The oligarchs' demands do not seek to endanger the U.S. plans since there are fundamental points of agreement with the Yankee policy of aggression against our country. The oligarchs want to defeat the democratic and revolutionary movement by using the so-called "military solution," which negates the political solution. The oligarchs cannot provide and do not want a true national solution. They are willing to continue surrendering the national sovereignty with no concern for the fate of the country and the Salvadoran people, as they have done for more than 60 years.

For the nation, the artificial maintenance of the Duarte government means: THE WORSENING OF THE CRISIS in all fields, the INTENSIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF THE WAR and a GREATER SURRENDERING OF THE COUNTRY'S SOVEREIGNTY.

The possible substitution for Duarte by a government from the private sector would also lead to the worsening of the above mentioned factors.

Imperialism and the oligarchy have already proven historically that they are incapable of resolving our country's serious problems.

The oligarchic domination forced the people to take up arms. The U.S. plan promoted by Duarte, and his government with the Armed Forces' strategic support, have also proven to be incapable of resolving the country's serious problems.

Neither imperialism nor the oligarchy have any possibility of defeating the democratic, patriotic, and progressist movement, which will overcome all obstacles that they may want to raise, to resolve the national crisis.

V. IN EL SALVADOR TWO WARS ARE BEING WAGED WHICH CANNOT BE COMPARED.

In our country, the White House presided over by Reagan, has imposed a war against our country which violates sovereignty and the right to self-determination. It is an imperialist war developed through local forces that respond to a strategy drafted by a foreign superpower.

Therefore, it is an antinational war. It is an antipopular and antidemocratic war because it is directed against our people.

Those who are carrying out the unjust counterinsurgent war do not seek peace, rather they apply -- within the doctrine of the so-called LOW-SCALE WARS -- the Yankee concept called "Pacification Plan." This peace plan consists of scorched earth policy actions which cause destruction, desolation, and death in the fields, illegal arrests, kidnappings, missing people, and murders in the cities. All these repressive actions are directed by U.S. advisers from the Pentagon and the CIA. Moreover, the psychological war, intelligence work against our people, and the so-called civic-military actions are also components of this plan.

The counterinsurgency has destroyed the country's economy, increased people's suffering, and has made El Salvador more dependent in the economic and political fields and above all, it continues blocking the accomplishment of a national solution. The U.S. Administration, through its policy continues being the determining factor for the continuation of the war and its instruments -- the Duarte government and the Armed Forces high command -- are also factors hindering a national solution.

Not only have they boycotted and repeatedly frustrated the dialogue meetings. They have also refused to honor the La Palma and Ayagualo agreements and have not allowed all sectors in the country to know and discuss the social alternative proposed to the people by our fronts.

They also refuse to discuss with the people and our fronts the positions regarding the conflict and the ways to resolve it. Their absenteeism from this and other forums where the national problems have been discussed proves their weakness.

In view of their incapacity to defeat us on the battlefield they have asked for the impossible: that we give up our weapons. That would mean surrendering, and thus the impossibility of finding a solution to the national crisis.

This counterinsurgent war cannot be compared to the people's revolutionary war because the latter is a just war of liberation being waged by Salvadorans with the active, material, political and moral participation, full of fighting spirit, of the democratic, patriotic and progressive sectors of people.

The people's revolutionary war is a national cause and those of us struggling in it are in favor of a political solution to the armed conflict through dialogue and negotiation, to save lives and prevent suffering by our people and to truly resolve the factors generating the crisis and the war.

From the two wars, the counterinsurgency war is being defeated and has no prospects for victory because people have understood that such a war must end, that we must defeat it to open the real possibility of a national solution.

Part Two

PA090000 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 3 Mar 87 p 13

["Text" of the "second part" of the document entitled: "For a Social Consensus: An Offer of a National Solution" presented by the FMLN-FDR on 28 February at the forum "Alternate Political Projects for the National Crisis" organized by the University of El Salvador]

[Text] VI. [number as published] HISTORICAL CONTINUITY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PROJECT OF A NATIONAL POLITICAL SOLUTION TO THE CRISIS. [subhead]

The Salvadorn people have resorted to all forms of action in the historic struggle for their liberation. This includes legal and unarmed actions and the legitimate use of revolutionary violence to fight oppression, the multitudinous civic and social struggle in the 1920's, and electoral struggle and strikes in 1930-32.

Likewise, these actions include the political resistance in April and May 1944 (which ousted the tyrant General Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez); the people's uprising and armed invasion in December 1944 (against Colonel Osmin Aguirre's counterrevolutionary government); civic resistance and social struggle -- strikes in -- 1945-48; social and political struggle in 1948-60; the popular uprising that ousted the tyrant Colonel [Jose Maria] Lemus (in 1960); civic resistance, popular mobilization, and violence en masse against the civic-military directorate in 1961-62 and against Colonel [Julio Adalberto] Rivera in 1962-65; electoral struggle, strikes, and popular mobilizations in 1966-77 and armed struggle during the 1970's; large-scale people's mobilization and violence en masse in 1975-80; and people's revolutionary war, people's mobilization, and strikes from 1981 to date. This is a short summary of the Salvadoran people's persistent struggle in various ways during the last 60 years for their liberation.

In the late 1970's the revolutionary forces fulfilled their duty to set aside their differences, to unite the people, and to direct their decision to take up weapons against their oppressors; they acted with clearest and most undeniable legitimacy and with the most absolute right to defend themselves and seek their liberation. Thus, the people's revolutionary war began on 10 January 1981. This is a just and legitimate war, and that truth cannot be avoided or disguised.

The oligarchic military dictatorship's war against the Salvadoran people was directly supported by the Reagan administration from the very first day of its term.

Throughout all those years, a persistently evident reality has shown that neither the Chirstian Democratic counterinsurgency domination imposed by Washington nor its oligarchic variant offer a solution to the crisis they have created. These two projects cannot solve the people's problems, which have recently increased, they also cannot offer society a national solution -- not even a clear project.

As a result of all this, the causes that created the conflict -- these are recognized even by important political sectors in the United States -- continue and have worsened. The causes have even generated new reasons for the people, for the national classes, and for political, professional, labor, working, peasant, student, civil, military, lay, and religious sectors (the most genuine and valuable in the nation) to join the efforts for solving such problems, because everyone is affected by these problems.

The historical causes for national struggle, which prompted the people to face military dictatorships and later rise in a patriotic struggle, still prevail. The consequences of the structural and political crisis can be solved with the participation of all the Salvadorans who advocate democracy and have authentic national pride. These consequences must be solved by all those who want a just, real, and overall solution to the crisis.

The struggle currently being waged by social, political, democratic, and progressive forces to safeguard their interests and achieve their goals is the historical continuation of the self-sacrificing and heroic struggle that has been waged for decades.

The FMLN-FDR represent the highest level of the struggle. Our FMLN-FDR fronts have waged an open popular struggle during 6 years and advocate a dialogue and political solution.

Even though the Reagan administration's interventionism has precluded any progress toward an overall solution, we can rightfully claim that the struggle waged by the country's democratic forces and our fronts for a political solution have achieved positive results.

Several commissions have been wrested from the regime, such as inalienable rights that had been stubbornly violated, the sparing of the lives of some revolutionaries and patriots held prisoner, the release of several dozen political prisoners, and the evacuation of some war wounded and crippled to where they can get the medical attention these patriots need and deserve.

In practice, and despite the regime's intransigency, it was possible to fulfill several of these agreements only through exchanges of political prisoners held by the FMLN, people's pressure, social clamor, and finally, the activities of broad social and political sectors.

VII. SEVERAL SECTORS ARE STRUGGLING FOR A SOLUTION [subhead]

At present, several sectors contribute toward a solution. This effort must continue. The general demand for a national solution is expressed through the organization and development of forums, lists of demands, and movements whose central slogans deal with foreign aggression and a peaceful solution to the conflict.

A political solution has been presented, such as a huge enterprise consisting of many social classes and political ideologies. The way is open; the national movement has begun; debates take place everywhere. Our fronts believe the effort must continue, expand, and be completed. This completion consists of a just and patriotic peace.

A just and patriotic peace is the nation's most important goal and the basis for the FDR-FMLN alliance -- a peace achieved by Salvadorans without intervention or domination by the Washington government.

Our fronts devoted, permanent, and manifold efforts correspond to this historical objective.

Most importantly, our decisive contribution is the defeat of the plans that violate our national sovereignty and that are aimed against the vital national interest. This interest is expressed through the aspiration and the right of workers and the people to be free. Such plans also are directed against a political solution.

The U.S. Government's objectives, political reckonings, technology, financing programs, training, advisers, and leadership are bogged down. The policy and plans the State Department, the Pentagon, and the CIA jointly draft and coordinate are trapped. The bogging down of the counterinsurgency plans leads to the strategic defeat of these plans.

The development of our struggle -- with the resulting defeat of all of the stages of the counterinsurgency project -- open the way for and make it more possible to achieve a national solution. This is our contribution.

Our next great contribution is our six-point offer and our consistent advocacy of a national political solution.

VIII. FOR A SOCIAL CONSENSUS: A NATIONAL SOLUTION OFFER [subhead]

The basis for a dialogue to move the country toward a solution is found in the "POLITICAL OFFER TO THE VARIOUS SOCIAL SECTORS FOR A SOLUTION TO THE CONFLICT" issued on July 1986. In it, we proposed to the nation at large the basis for a compromise in the search for a broad national consensus.

The validity and political importance of these compromise foundations are enhanced by the national situation's current development and perspectives.

The bases for our political offer are:

1. We Salvadorans must find a solution.

Despite the fact that an external force -- the current U.S. Government -- has a negative and direct influence on our situation and that its policy worsens and extends the internal conflict, our fronts defend the sovereign idea that a solution among Salvadorans is essential.

We therefore state that the recovery of our sovereignty and of our national independence is an indispensable objective of the Salvadoran people, so we may exercise our right to self-determination and democracy and freely decide our destiny.

2. The government's openness and pluralism are needed in the solution to the conflict.

The participants' pluralism in finding a political solution to the conflict is basic. Likewise, the new regime must guarantee political and ideological pluralism.

The government must reorganize itself with the participation of all classes and with the people's pluralist participation, conditions that will guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the agreements that will be signed for a political solution. Among the components of this government will be the FDR-FMLN.

The government will be allowed time to organize the conditions for a complete and stable solution. The conditions must include the holding of free and clean general elections in which the people will decide the path to be followed and who its leaders will be.

The elected government must eliminate corruption and begin a curing process that leads to an honest administration, especially at the highest levels.

3. A cease-fire must be agreed upon once the government has been reorganized.

For the cease-fire to be viable as an overall solution, it must respond to the national reality. The cease-fire should also be based on the need for our country to find a solution that will prevent more bloodshed, and will guarantee social justice and sovereignty. Moreover, a cease-fire is a contribution to peace and detente in the region.

For the cease-fire to be realistic, effective, and an aid to the solution, it must not exclusively respond to considerations from abroad or to agreements in which the FDR-FMLN and the Salvadoran people have not participated and in which their interests have not been considered. A different proposal would be unreasonable and could only be explained by the subjugation of some Central American governments to the U.S. Government.

Once the new pluralist government is established as the result of political agreements, the FDR-FMLN will decide on a cease-fire as an element that will promote the development of a solution to more firm and stable levels. Both armies will keep their weapons, and a negotiated solution will be sought for their existence in the framework of the new government.

4. A fair economic system will begin.

The political solution must be based on the principles of social justice and of respect for the economic interests of all participating sectors.

Some of the measures that will be adopted are:

A. The abolishment of packaged swindles that harm the interest of the majority.

B. The implementation of the fundamental reforms that will be agreed upon during the course of the national dialogue. Agrarian reforms and other reforms must help solve the land problem in favor of the working class and of small and medium farmers.

C. The drafting of an economic reactivation program that can lower unemployment and guarantee a better distribution of wealth.

D. The respect for the right to property and free enterprise, especially by all those who participate in the effort for a national solution.

E. The development of a mixed economic system.

5. Democracy will be implemented and human rights defended.

A process of true democratization and the exercise of human rights will begin, which would include:

A. Absolute respect for all democratic freedoms and rights, both individual and collective.

B. An end to repression and other forms of human rights violations.

C. An effective dismantling of all repressive organizations, which violate human rights.

D. Return of displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin.

E. Creation of political and structural conditions that will allow for organizing and holding free and clean general elections.

6. A peaceful foreign policy will be implemented.

A. The government that is produced from the political solution will have to ensure a peaceful regional policy of nonintervention, self-determination, and independence. It will also have to aid in seeking political solutions for the Central American region's problems.

It will support international detente and promote sovereign relations with all countries based on their individual social interests.

B. It will promote friendly relations and mutual cooperation with the United States, based on equal rights and mutual respect for sovereignty and independence.

IX. THE UNITY AND THE STRENGTH OF THE NATION ARE THE ONLY THINGS THAT CAN MAKE THE SOLUTION A REALITY. [subhead]

The Reagan administration has definitely failed to deter or subjugate the Salvadoran people. The great empire has become bogged down in a little country with a great and noble people who have shown themselves equal to the task of carrying their cause on to victory.

The failures of the aggressor and its lackeys are proof of the patriotic essence of the national struggle and, above all, of the possibility of achieving peace with liberty, justice, and full independence.

For this reason, efforts toward a political solution must be broader and more decisive and must be of diverse political forms.

The Salvadorans' supreme right to find a solution by ourselves must be won, consolidated, and defended every day as we march on the path of national solution, even though the antinational forces now in power may oppose or sabotage this aim. There is no force capable of stopping a people once they have decided to find a solution to the crisis they are experiencing.

Dialogue, understanding, and agreement among the political, labor, and managerial sectors that embrace the patriotic ideal are indispensable. At a time when the aggressor is defiling Salvadoran soil and the fatherland is bleeding, we must all unite against intervention and the forces that support it.

The FDR-FMLN fronts maintain that even though the Reagan government and its local lackeys persist in their attempt to frustrate a negotiated national solution, that political solution will become a reality with the support of the country's patriotic and democratic forces, through legitimate and just means, for the national and popular interest. This solution will, in any case, always be based on a patriotic commitment.

We offer a contribution to the political solution. We offer a proposal and state our belief that the only historically and strategically viable solution is a national political option that is broad, patriotic, and pluralist. The FDR and the FMLN are convinced this requires that all of us move forward toward a broad national consensus.

FDR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
FMLN GENERAL COMMAND
28 February 1987

GUATEMALA

DOWNED PLANE SAID TO DEPART FROM CITY AIRPORT

PA111642 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1604 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Sources at the Guatemala City international airport today reported that the DC-3 downed on Monday night by Honduran fighter planes took off from this city.

According to the sources the airplane, piloted by North Americans Joseph Messon and Freddy Gadea Soto [names as received], left Guatemala City's La Aurora airport on Monday for El Estor Izabal on the Atlantic coast, "according to the flight plan that was presented."

The sources added that "because there is no control tower at the landing strip of destination, the control tower in this capital views the flight as concluded when the pilot reports he has arrived."

It was explained that the flight plan was canceled that same day at approximately 1000 when Messon announced that he had landed.

The plane was downed on Monday night by Honduran Air Force planes that intercepted the intruding aircraft. The Honduran military authorities last night said that the plane was carrying drugs.

Although the DC-3 is "officially still in El Estor," Guatemalan Civil Aeronautics officials who were consulted said that "it is impossible to know what a pilot does in such remote locations outside of any control."

Nevertheless, it is not known when the North Americans arrived in Guatemala or the reasons why they traveled to that town in northeastern Guatemala.

However, it was recalled that, as Government Minister Juan Jose Rodil Peralta said last year, northern Guatemala has been "turned into a bridge between North and South America by drug traffickers."

In early March there were a number of reports about the presence of a DC-3 in El Peten, the country's biggest and most uninhabited department composed largely of jungle terrain.

Rodil Peralta said then that this incident might involve drug traffickers, who use landing strips conveniently hidden in the jungle.

HONDURAS

U.S. PILOT, 3 GUATEMALANS DIE IN PLANE INCIDENT

PA120342 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0312 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Mar (DPA) -- The Honduran Armed Forces reported tonight (local time) that four people died when a DC-3 aircraft was downed Monday night after violating Honduran airspace.

According to the Army's official report, in addition to U.S. pilot Bernard Mason [name as received], three other people, all of them Guatemalan citizens, also died, but they have not yet been identified.

The plane was downed in the western Department of Lempira while heading toward Salvadoran territory. Prior to the attack, the Honduran pilots who were operating the pursuit planes tried to make the plane land.

The Honduran Armed Forces communique confirmed the initial information that the aircraft had U.S. registration No 49454 and that it was linked to drug trafficking.

The communique states that Mason had previous records linking him to drug trafficking in the United States and that investigations are under way to determine the aircraft's participation in drug smuggling.

Contrary to yesterday's communique, the Armed Forces did not confirm a Colombian registration number. However, they noted that the aircraft had originated in Colombia, and not in Nicaragua, as initially reported.

[Words indistinct] said that they will continue investigating this incident, which has caused reactions in Nicaragua, El Salvador, the United States, and among the contra groups.

According to reports from Guatemala, the plane left Guatemala City for Izabal, but the aeronautical authorities lost track of the plane on Monday.

Initially, the Honduran authorities said it was a C-47, a military version of a DC-3, but in a second communique the Honduran Armed Forces said that it was a civilian DC-3.

Salvadoran military spokesmen denied that the plane belonged to its Air Force. In Nicaragua President Daniel Ortega said that Nicaragua had nothing to do with the downed plane and he insinuated that it probably belonged to some neighboring country or to the rebels who fight against his government.

However, 2 days after the downing of the plane its owner remains unknown, while there are increasing doubts about the plane being simply another plane in the logistical chain of the drug traffickers of the Latin America Mafia.

AZCONA DISCUSSES EXISTENCE OF RIGHTIST PLOT

PA111722 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1433 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran President Jose Azcona said today that a subversive plot exists that seeks to undermine democracy and destabilize the government.

"The plot is old, and my government and the Armed Forces are aware of it; therefore, I urge the forces promoting it to join the democracy and strengthen our system," the president stated on entering the Presidential Palace.

The Honduran president said that "the plot fails each day because the people do not want chaos or anarchy and they turn deaf ears to the calls made for rebellion. The people do not support the public events that are scheduled as alleged protests, but which in fact seek to disrupt internal order."

He specified that the plot is promoted, financed, and encouraged by the Honduran "extreme right-wing sector and financed from abroad."

Azcona did not mention any country specifically as the one sending aid to the Honduran extreme right wing for its plot to destabilize the government.

"The plot is similar to that which has been under way for several years in Guatemala to find out if it is possible to have another Nicaragua in Central America or to generate chaos, as in Peru."

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR DELIVERS PROTEST NOTE

PA111651 Tegucigalpa Televisor Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Nicaragua's ambassador to Honduras today delivered a protest note in connection with the alleged attack by Honduran troops on Nicaraguan territory. He probably did not know at the time that our Air Force had downed an airplane for flying over our territory.

Nicaraguan Ambassador to Honduras Danilo Abud Vivas met today with Honduran Foreign Secretariat officials to discuss an exchange of prisoners with Honduras. He also delivered a copy of a protest note from his government over an alleged Honduran attack on a Nicaraguan town this past weekend. In spite of this, Abud Vivas says that the governments of the two nations contribute to keeping tension down along the border.

[Begin recording] [Abud Vivas] It was an attack with 120 mm mortars. One of the mortars fell on a house killing three children, ages 11, 13, and 16, and wounding one border guard. We have expressed our opinion on this situation. We have protested this. We reject reports that we carried out an incursion in that area or that we are mobilizing troops and that we are in a state of alert because of this situation. The fact that this type of situation has occurred in an area that had been quiet and where there is no irregular force has caught our attention because there is no justification for what has happened.

[Reporter] How would you characterize the border situation?

[Abud Vivas] We fully agree with what the Honduran Government and the Foreign Secretariat have said about wanting to keep a low profile when charges of this nature are made. We are in favor of not heightening tension in spite of the situations that occasionally emerge on the border.

We believe we have to seek joint options to finally resolve the border situation, because if we analyze the fundamental relations between the two countries we can see that there should be no border problems or differences: We have marked land borderlines. We don't see how this could harm our relations. Therefore, we believe that we will pave the road of peace in the two countries as we function in a framework of peaceful coexistence, permanent dialogue, and joint efforts aimed at preventing incidents of this nature. [end recording]

Although the Honduran Armed Forces this past weekend denounced three Sandinist incursions, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat has not yet filed an official protest.

NICARAGUAMANAGUA NOTES HOUSE MOTION ON CONTRA AID

PA120413 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0305 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Washington -- The U.S. House of Representatives today approved a resolution to suspend military and financial aid to the Somoquist mercenaries.

The resolution, which was approved by 230 votes in favor to 196 against, will reportedly suspend for 6 months all aid for the contras, particularly the \$40 million pending from the \$100 million approved by the U.S. Congress last year. The resolution also calls for a public account of the millions of dollars already sent to contras trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government.

House leader Jim Wright admitted that the resolution has little chance of being approved by the Senate, and no possibility whatsoever of being implemented in view of President Ronald Reagan's veto. However, he added that it conveyed a clear message to the White House that the program for sending weapons and assistance to the Somozist mercenaries is about to end.

ORTEGA: PLANE 'POSSIBLY HIT' BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE

PA111851 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1809 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Nicaraguan President Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra today visited the (?Rigoberto Perez) National Stadium. [words indistinct] During an (?improvised) news conference, President Ortega said that a plane was possibly hit by Nicaraguan antiaircraft fire. Honduras later reported that the plane was shot down by Honduran combat planes. However, President Ortega [words indistinct] that the plane that flew over Nicaraguan territory to supply the Somozist mercenaries had been hit by our antiaircraft guns.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSES HONDURAS OF CREATING TENSIONS

PA111836 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent another letter of protest addressed to the Honduran Foreign Minister. The letter warned of greater tension in the relations between the two countries as a result of two consecutive attacks perpetrated by Honduras' 11th Infantry Battalion against the Santo Tomas del Nance village in Chinandega Department.

Region 2's General Staff Chief Major Cesar Delgadillo has reported that four persons were killed and seven injured as a result of the attacks. [passage omitted]

On this matter, Major Cesar Delgadillo said:

[Begin recording] This is open aggression by the Honduran Army and Guard [as heard] from Honduras on our territory. This is an act of provocation, and murder of Nicaraguan civilians. [end recording]

Regarding the willingness for a solution of the Nicaraguan Government, he said:

[Begin recording] However, the decision by the Army and the government orders are to withdraw our forces from the border area, not to fall prey to the provocations. We must denounce to the world and our people the murder of Nicaraguans and provocations by the Honduran Army against our people and Army. Once again we have proven our charges that the Honduran Army is involved in counterrevolutionary activities and in the Reagan administration's aggressive policies. [end recording]

The military chief added that the acts of provocation continue and their goal is to create conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS UNO MEETINGS HELD IN SAN JOSE

PA120037 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2358 GMT 11 Mar 87

["Text" of protest note sent to Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto; read by Mercedes Borge, "acting spokeswoman of the Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] This is the note addressed to the Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto:

Mr Minister: Again I refer to the meeting that members of the counterrevolutionary organization called the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, have been holding in San Jose with the authorization of the Costa Rican Government. The mercenary organization announced another meeting to be held on 7 March. I again warn the Costa Rican Government that the latter violates international law by permitting these meetings, during which acts of aggression against the Nicaraguan Government are discussed openly. Despite the Nicaraguan Government's timely reminder, the meeting of the group of mercenaries was held on 7 March, just as it had been announced. For this reason, the Nicaraguan Government hereby, and once again presents it vigorous and formal protest to the Costa Rican Government and appeals to it to effectively prohibit such illegal activities by the counterrevolutionary groups. In this way, Costa Rica would make good the pledges that your country has made of its own volition.

[Signed] Yours truly, Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan foreign minister by law

CRUZ SAYS TIME FOR 'MERCENARY' REFORM 'EXPIRED'

PA112025 Managua International Service in Spanish 2350 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] In San Jose, Costa Rica, mercenary leader Arturo Cruz today accused the United States of turning the Somozist counterrevolutionaries into a legion of conquerors. Justifying his resignation as a member of the Somozist counterrevolutionary directorate, Cruz said that the time has expired for implementing structural reforms in the mercenary ranks.

CALERO TO 'CONSIDER' RETURNING TO UNO DIRECTORATE

PA121321 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Washington -- Contra leader Adolfo Calero has said he will consider returning to the directorate of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO], the leading anti-Sandinist organization. Crises bring opportunities, Calero told reporters, after his third appearance before a committee investigating the Iran-contra scandal.

Calero, who resigned 16 February from his post as one of the three members of the UNO directorate, said he will consider returning now that Arturo Cruz has left the triumvirate. Cruz, a civilian moderate, resigned this week. Last month he complained that Calero was trying to take control of the rebel group to get rid of himself and Alfonso Robelo, the other member of the directorate.

SOUTHERN FRONT PROPOSES 'JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF'

PA120434 Paris AFP in Spanish 0402 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] San Jose, 11 Mar (AFP) -- Today, the Nicaraguan contra's Southern Front proposed to form a "joint chiefs of staff with the participation of all sectors involved in the war," within the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO).

Otherwise, "if the situation continues as it is -- dominated militarily by the FDN -- we will be forced to make decisions and to choose our own path," reads the document signed by "Leonel," who is the second in command of the Southern Front.

The document, issued today in San Jose, states that the contra soldiers are "tired" of the "interference, crises, resignations, and sectarianism of the leadership politicians" in the UNO, which is "indifferent" to the Southern Front's fate.

Since the Southern Front joined the UNO in May 1986 there have been "arrangements, pacts, handlings, impositions and reorganizations in the political leadership -- behind our backs -- as it was done during the Somoza reign and as is done now under the communists," the document adds.

At this time, Commander Leonel states, new negotiations, pacts and arrangements are being made without consulting us. Therefore, we have proposed to form a joint chiefs of staff with the participation of all war fronts.

If the situation continues, he concludes, we will choose "our own path which will favor our people and its combatants"

The Southern Front is commanded by Fernando (El Negro) Chamorro, who does not sign "Leonel's" note.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS ATTACK NEAR RAMA

PA110447 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Counterrevolutionary groups have launched new attacks against the civilian population in the area of Aguascalientes, 26 km north of Rama River the Defense Ministry has reported.

During the attack, the counterrevolutionaries burned 17 homes but they were repelled by members of the people's militias who lost four men in combat. Seven members of the people's militias were wounded, and one of them was kidnapped by the counterrevolutionary bands. Four civilians were also killed during the cowardly attack, and four other civilians, including three children, were wounded.

The four dead civilians are Abel Urbina, 4; Noel Urbina, 2; Raul Mejia, 8; and Maria Urbina, 54. The wounded civilians are Timoteo Mejia, 14; Genaro Mejia, 12; (Gregorio Urbina Maestra), and (Suprema Urbina).

EPS REPORTS 96 CONTRA CASUALTIES IN 53 CLASHES

PA101736 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Mar 87 p 4

[Article by Marta Marina Gonzalez]

[Text] General Staff Chief Major [title as published] Julio Cesar Aviles has said that the EPS has foiled counterrevolutionary plans that started with the infiltration of small bands in the mountainous regions of Telpaneca, San Juan del Rio Coco, and Kuilali to create tensions in the region in their operations.

Since 9 January, 96 mercenaries have been killed, many injured, and 6 captured during 53 clashes in El Lechon, El Balsamo, El Carbon, and El Tembladero, El Picacho, San Pedro, Santa Ana, and El Guanacaste, north and south of the Coco River. Also, 21 EPS soldiers were killed.

In accordance with standard mercenary practice, the counterrevolutionaries placed mines on the highway leading to Samarkanda south of San Juan del Rio Coco on 10 January and on 2 February. Four civilians, including one minor, were injured, two were killed, and two vehicles were destroyed.

Aviles noted that on 16 February an electricity tower was blown up in La Trinidad municipality and that on 21 February electricity and telephone services were cut off when three electricity towers were blown up in Ciudad Antigua village by terrorists.

The military chief felt that although the mercenary forces do not engage in direct clashes and are neutralized, "we do not rule out the possibility that they will continue attacking economic objectives, kidnapping people, and damaging main communications lines in Telpaneca and San Juan del Rio Coco."

In view of this possibility, Aviles warned militiamen and Las Segovias residents to mobilize and to participate in defense tasks to be prepared to repel the operations conducted by the mercenary forces. "If we are better prepared, we will continue strengthening the strategic defeat of the Yankee project," he said.

SERGIO RAMIREZ MEETS VISITING U.S. CONGRESSMEN

PA112017 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Mar 87 p 5

[Text] Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez met yesterday with four members of the U.S. House of Representatives who are visiting Central America to learn about the region's problems.

Headed by George Crockett, a Democrat from Michigan, the delegation also included Esteban Torres, a Democrat from California, and Republicans Robert Lagormasino of California and Michael Dewine of Ohio.

Crockett said that his position continues to be one of opposition to the delivery of the latest \$40 million to the contras. He said that a dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua would help resolve the grave crisis in the Central American region.

Crockett said that even though the United States, the Central American countries, and the EEC have said that they support the Contadora Group's peace efforts, "no one is willing to do anything to put that support into practice."

The House of Representatives delegation arrived in Managua on Sunday and during its stay met with members of the National Assembly, Finance Minister William Huper, and Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco.

ORTEGA URGES UNITED FRONT ON COFFEE PRICES

PA101920 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Mar 87 p 5

[Letter sent by President Daniel Ortega to the president of the OIC, International Coffee Organization, dated 6 February (date as published) 1987]

[Text] Dear Mr President:

I am addressing you at a very delicate moment for the coffee-producing countries because a negotiated agreement on export quotas was not reached in the latest meeting of the council in London. We note with concern the serious deterioration in export prices to the detriment of the economies of the developing countries.

The seriousness of the situation is apparent, as our countries are facing a crisis due to their foreign debt, and the international credit organizations ignoring the fact that our economies have deteriorated.

In view of this dramatic situation, the coffee-producing countries must hold a meeting at the highest level to reach a united stand and present a just and reasonable position regarding the consumer countries. This would lead to the immediate establishment of export quotas.

We feel that if the coffee-producing countries arrive at a united stand, the next immediate step would be to summon all the parties belonging to the international coffee agreement to an extraordinary meeting. Thus, the coffee-producing and consumer nations may strive together to normalize the price of this important product and stabilize the world coffee market.

Fraternally,
Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua

OIC Meeting Fails, U.S. Blamed

PA111345 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Today, Nicaragua accused the U.S. Government of being the main destabilizing force at the failed meeting of the International Coffee Organization held on 2 March in London. Nicaragua Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca said that the United States attended the meeting bent on boycotting an agreement between coffee-producing and consumer nations, as it tried to disregard international agreements and sought to leave prices at the discretion of the free market.

Martinez Cuenca explained that Nicaragua was planning to contribute a quota of 280,000 quintals to the international coffee market when the meeting failed. This situation will have serious consequences for the country, the official said. Therefore, he urged the coffee-producing countries to forsake their individual interests in favor of the common good and to settle petty squabbles.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION INVITED TO BOGOTA

PA111848 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Communique issued by the Press and Public Relations Office of the National Assembly in Managua on 10 March]

[Text] The Press and Public Relations Office of the National Assembly reports that a National Assembly delegation will leave for Colombia today at the invitation of Colombian Senate President Humberto Pelaez.

The delegation is led by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the National Assembly, and includes Dr Rafael Solis Cerda, secretary of the National Assembly; Dr Eduardo Coronado, representative of the Independent Liberal Party; Dr Roger Camilo Arguello, representative of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua; Dr Lourdes Vargas, director general of the Legal Advice Office of the National Assembly; and Dr Edgard Parrales, director general of national and international relations of the National Assembly.

The Nicaraguan parliamentarians are attending as special guests of the sixth period of sessions of the Andean Parliament that will be held in Colombia from 11 to 16 March. At the meeting, democracy in the continent, foreign debt, border problems, and other problems, will be discussed.

The National Assembly delegation will also participate in a panel on Nicaragua's Constitution. The panel is sponsored and organized by Colombian research centers and universities. The panel includes prominent jurists such as Senator Alvaro Leiva Duran and will be held in Bogota from 10 to 12 March.

Managua, 10 March 1987; No one surrenders here!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10 MAR HAVANA HIJACKING

Interior Ministry Releases Note

FL111447 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] An official Interior Ministry note released today reports that an attempted hijacking of a Cubana Airline flight from Havana to Nueva Gerona, Isle of Youth, was thwarted last night. The hijacker, Juan Carlos Jimenez Gonzalez, was killed and 13 passengers were injured.

Upon seeing his criminal action thwarted, Jimenez Gonzalez, an antisocial element with a very bad criminal record, detonated a hand grenade in the interior of the airplane shortly before he was shot dead by a member of the National Revolutionary Police, who was a passenger on the flight.

Among the injured is the child, Luis Manuel Maceo, who is in serious condition and who was immediately transported to the (Pedro Voraz) Hospital.

Also injured by the explosion were (Pedro Goyoa Corin), Benito Ortega Suarez, Ramon Junco Vazquez, Ana Luisa Diaz, Luis Reyes Sanchez, and Reinaldo Corrales Diaz. Those hospitalized for injuries are Carmen Luisa Oliva Fernandez, (Felix Mena Villa Franca), (Enrique Biler Rodriguez), (Juan Manzo), and David Cajama.

The Interior Ministry note concludes by pointing out our people's decision to confront with energy any type of blackmail or force carried out by the enemies of the revolution, who attempt to disrupt social order with actions such as this.

Condition of Injured Detailed

FL111451 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1434 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Eleven passengers who were injured during the attempted hijacking of a Cubana de Aviacion flight to Nueva Gerona, Isle of Youth, are in the Enrique Cabrera -- formerly national -- Hospital.

Pedro Ulloa, 40, an Isle of Youth native, was in serious condition; Ana Luisa Diaz Almaral, 39, a native of Playa municipality, is in guarded condition, as is Enrique Milet Rodriguez, 23, from Neuva Gerona, and Luis Manuel Reyes, from La Victoria, Pinar del Rio. The following passengers sustained slight injuries: Carmen Luisa Olida, Felix Mena, David Cajama, and Juana Manzo Ceden, all of the Isle of Youth. Other passengers who sustained slight injuries and are still in the national hospital are Reinado Corrales, Ramon Junco, and Benito Ortega, all three residents of Havana. Marta Fernandez of the Isle of Youth, was released from the hospital.

Further Report

FL120144 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Mar 87

[By Virginia Maria Pineiro]

[Text] Here is Dr Jorge Cainas, deputy director of the national hospital:

[Dr Cainas] Twelve injured people were hospitalized and immediately treated in the hospital. Three of them are in serious condition. The patient in serious condition Callee Ramon [corrects himself] Pedro Ulloa Jorrin had an exposed tibia and perone fracture. Surgery was performed and he is now recovering. His progress has been satisfactory although he is still in serious condition. The rest of the patients are out of danger and their progress is satisfactory. They are staying in our hospital's first and fourth floor wards.

The 5-year-old boy, Luis Manuel Reyes, is at the William Soler Hospital and Dr Jorge Mosa reports the child's condition.

[Dr Reyes] The child's condition was downgraded from critical to serious. Last night, his condition was critical because of his injuries and the urgent need to take him to the operating room to perform surgery because of a large wound he had on his left shoulder.

One of the persons hospitalized at the national hospital is Ramon Junco. Ramon, what is your opinion about this event?

[Junco] My opinion is that there was no way the aircraft was going to go to the United States because revolutionary people traveling in the plane were certainly going to prevent it. Anyone would have prevented the plane from flying to the United States.

U.S. SEEKING 'ANTI-CUBAN MOTION' IN GENEVA

PA112000 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] The U.S. Government is maneuvering and exerting pressure on members of the UN Human Rights Commission now holding its 43d session in Geneva. The purpose of the U.S. Government pressure is to secure approval for an anti-Cuban motion, a PRENSA LATINA report states.

The proposed resolution against Cuba was conceived by the U.S. Government and is based on falsehoods and slander about the human rights situation in our country, the source states.

PRENSA LATINA notes that Cuba's prestige and the certainty that the U.S. arguments are false are positive factors for the Cuban delegation and are elements that appeal to the morals of the most hesitating of the delegations.

Observer delegations -- and Cuba is one of them -- have the right to reply, to deliver speeches at plenary meetings, and authority to circulate documents and motions, but they cannot vote.

It is expected that the U.S. motion against Cuba will be presented during this Wednesday's session.

Motion Defeated

FL112058 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Excerpt] The U.S. Government sustained another defeat today, when its attempts to have the 43d UN Human Rights session approve an anti-Cuban motion failed.

The U.S. delegation to the Geneva conference attempted to prove alleged human rights violations in Cuba by presenting as witnesses former counterrevolutionary prisoners who are well-known terrorists and saboteurs. This was confirmed by documentaries and films the Cuban delegation presented.

Despite Washington's economic and political pressures, its clumsy maneuver was defeated when India submitted a procedural motion stating that the U.S. proposal against Cuba should not be taken into consideration. [passage omitted]

Roa Claims L.A. 'Victory'

FL112358 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2136 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] The rejection of a U.S. motion filed at the UN Human Rights Commission, which attempted to condemn our country for alleged violations, is a great victory for Latin America and other countries that oppose the Yankee arrogance. This was said in an exclusive telephone interview granted to our radio station from Geneva, Switzerland by Foreign Vice Minister Raul Roa Kouri shortly after the meeting ended. Roa added that more than a victory for Cuba this is an expression of independence of many countries of our continent and of other places of the so-called Third World that did not yield to U.S. pressures and were not subdued as the U.S. wanted. With the U.S. defeat at the UN Human Rights Commission, Cuba and the Latin American countries have achieved a great victory. This shows the dignity of our countries against all pressure.

Vote Outlined

PA120351 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] According to a PRENSA LATINA dispatch, the United States today failed in its attempt to have the 43d UN Meeting on Human Rights, currently taking place in Geneva, approve a motion against Cuba. The voting in this case was 19 votes against and 18 in favor. The rest of the delegation abstained from voting.

MALMIERCA ADDRESSES NONALIGNED MEETING IN GUYANA

FL110343 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0302 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] In a speech delivered at the plenary session of the special meeting of the Nonaligned Movement countries' Coordination Bureau being held in Guyana, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca termed the Brazilian Government's decision to announce a unilateral moratorium on its foreign debt interest payments as historic.

The Cuban foreign minister indicated that the United States should hear the imperative call of the Nonaligned Movement and of other forces of the international community to stop its military and economic aggressive policies. He also examined the current political and economic situation in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as the U.S. intervention in the region.

Malmierca said that the cancellation of the foreign debt of the so-called Third World is possible and would not damage creditors if the huge military spending was reduced. He added that a new international economic order could be the answer to the crisis.

Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca asserted that since the movement's eighth summit, the United States has increased its aggression against Nicaragua. He noted that despite efforts made by the Contadora and Support Groups in finding a political solution to the Central American conflict, Nicaragua's goodwill, and the willingness of the Salvadoran people to talk, the United States has assumed an uncompromising position. He criticized the Reagan administration for increasing financial aid to the mercenary forces attacking Nicaragua and for threatening to launch a direct military intervention.

Referring to El Salvador, Malmierca said the conflict in that country tends to worsen as a result of the increased imperialist intervention.

URNG REPRESENTATIVE IN NONALIGNED MEETING ISSUES

PA111625 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Interview with Jose Luis Morales, URNG representative to the Nonaligned Movement ministerial meeting in Guyana, by Ramon Chong; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Chong] We will interview Jose Luis Morales, URNG International Commission representative to the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau's ministerial conference in Georgetown, Guyana. Morales, we would like you to refer to the importance that the URNG gives to the fact that it is represented at this nonaligned meeting.

[Morales] The importance of this meeting can be divided into two aspects. First, we want to maintain a systematic and continued presence in the Nonaligned Movement in terms of both a physical presence as well as in political proposals. At the Guyana meeting we will develop and expand the proposals that we took to the Harare presidential summit.

Second, because this will be a nonaligned conference held in Latin America to discuss the Latin American problems, we think it is important that the URNG express its positions on the Guatemalan crisis, the Central American situation in general, and aspects that affect all the Latin American countries, such as the foreign debt. In this sense, we think that our presence in Guyana is of fundamental importance at this juncture.

[Chong] Can you refer to the national and international issues that concern you?

[Morales] Of course. First of all, we want to present to all the Nonaligned members the effective, real, and concrete results of the policy implemented by the Christian Democratic government of President Cerezo during his year in office in Guatemala.

He wants to show that there is a big gap between what he promised during his electoral campaign and what has been done to date. Cerezo made promises but at no time has he had any political will to keep them. Because he does not have political will, there have been no positive government measures.

For example, in the time that President Cerezo has been in office, there has been no important reduction of human rights violations. The disappearances, the political assassinations, and the measures of control over important areas of the country through the model villages, the development centers, and the interinstitutional coordinating boards continue.

[Chong] What importance would the Nonaligned meeting's condemnation of the increasing U.S. military maneuvers in the region have for the Central American countries?

[Morales] In the current circumstances, in addition to the Iran-contra scandal which has placed the Reagan administration in a bad situation and which has brought it extra difficulties for promoting its interventionist policy in the region, it is possible that the nonaligned movement will issue a very firm condemnation. This might become one more obstacle for the U.S. interventionist policy. This is very likely because, as we said earlier, the topic of the meeting will be the Latin American and Caribbean problems and a current essential Latin American and Caribbean problem is the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua.

THE MIAMI HERALD REPORTS U.S. PRESSURE ON ARIAS

PA111646 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] THE MIAMI HERALD has reported that the United States pressured Costa Rican President Oscar Arias to accept the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. The newspaper, which cited U.S. and Costa Rican officials, indicated that Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, flew to San Jose several times to ask Arias to permit the operation of Somozist bands in that Central American nation.

Thanks to these negotiations, U.S. planes were flown to a Costa Rican airport where aid for the terrorist groups was delivered.

NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN ARGENTINA

FL110357 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0305 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the National Bank of Cuba, arrived in Argentina today, where he was welcomed by officials from the two countries. Rodriguez Llompart is heading an official delegation that will discuss with local authorities matters regarding economic and financial relations between the two countries.

SANDINIST LEADER TOURS SANTIAGO DE CUBA CDR'S

FL112234 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1911 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Nicaraguan guerrilla commander Leticia Herrera, national coordinator of the Sandinist Defense Committees, has toured various areas and CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] in Sueno, 30 de Noviembre, and Santa Barbara, Santiago de Cuba Province.

The Nicaraguan leader participated in a physical inspection of the revolutionary guards in Santiago de Cuba. She chatted with the CDR members, stressing the importance of their tasks.

VEIGA MEETS WITH ARGENTINE UNION LEADER

FL112126 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Roberto Veiga, CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] secretary general and member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, and Luis Adolfo Canay, secretary general of the Argentine Agustin Tosco Coordinating Board, held a cordial meeting at the CTC headquarters in this capital.

During the meeting the two trade union leaders exchanged views on the Latin American trade union movement and the serious economic crisis the region is experiencing.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YEMENI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

FL101753 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] A cooperation agreement has been signed in Havana by the Cuban Chamber of Commerce and the (National Chamber of Commerce and Industry) of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The agreement expresses the two agencies' desire to develop existing relations, cooperation in disseminating economic, commercial, and technical-scientific information, offer mutual assistance in the mounting of exhibits, undertake marketing research, and exchange missions.

Julio Garcia Olivares and ('Abdullah Salim al-Kabir), respective presidents of their organizations, signed the documents.

CASTRO TOURS CAMAGUEY PRODUCTION CENTERS

FL111733 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1432 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has conducted an extensive tour through various places of interest in Santa Cruz del Sur municipality and the city of Camaguey.

Castro visited the (Jesus Suarez Gayol) sugar refinery, built by the revolution. He was briefed on the measures that are being adopted to resume milling, which stopped due to the heavy rains. In each of the refinery's sections, he greeted workers and asked questions on the activities and operations at this sugar production center.

From there he went to the site of the shrimp experimental and production station, where he insisted on the need for training and development of specialized personnel, particularly in that southern part of Camaguey Province.

At the (Algerico Lara) fishing center, he toured the plant where seafood is prepared for export, and asked questions about the technique to process clams.

The commander in chief also visited a mechanical plant under construction, where a group of youths with great promise is working. He observed a test of the progress made in that industry's setting-into-motion phase, and specialists' role in the production process at that innovative industry.

In the northern outskirts of the city of Camaguey, Castro visited the (Stefan Boristov) agricultural and livestock refrigeration plant and the electromedicine center. There he praised the research work that the center's professional personnel and workers have done on the self-cues [auto claves] to be used at family physician clinics. These will be assembled in Cuba.

Also in the city of Camaguey, Castro toured the precooked rice plant, which is part of the invasion route rice industrial complex.

Comments on Tour

FL112039 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Report by Manuel Cano Iglesias from Camaguey]

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has toured various installations in Camaguey Province. He visited the Jesus Suarez Gayol sugar refinery, the second one the revolution built in the country. There Castro chatted with workers and asked about the progress of the harvest.

The commander in chief then toured the research center for artificial shrimp breeding and the Santa Cruz del Sur fishing complex. He went to the Ignacio Agramonte microdistrict [micro-distrito] and to a mechanical plant that is under construction, where he talked with workers.

[Begin Castro recording] It is the second time we come to this plant. [Words indistinct] I am really quite impressed. These machines were being put together the first time that we came. The first houses were being built. Even though the constructions were almost complete, they were not finished. We have seen great progress in this. [Words indistinct] and an idea of the importance of the factory. This afternoon we went through the little town. The little town is quite all right. [Words indistinct] it can be better. We saw the store and we went near the child care center and the school. Everything was very pretty.

However, after looking at the scale model, I imagine that the town will be much prettier when all the tall buildings are up. I looked at some of the buildings, although I did not go in. We really did not stop in any of the apartments. We looked at them from the outside. Although it is pretty, we suggested to the comrades that they can build other, prettier ones, so that all the buildings will not be the same. In that regard, the project to build the school of new Latin American film was [words indistinct] all those buildings for professors have glass balconies. I believe water got into them, but then that is another matter. Water can get into them, and through glass doors also. If the glass doors are not shut well, a draft of wind can come. However, if these are well finished, that kind of building is very pretty. We must look for some variety, because it is good that we worry not only about having housing, but also about the esthetics of the buildings we make. [end recording]

RENE PENALVER ADDRESSES SNTA PLENARY MEETING

FL091902 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Report by Virginia Maria Pineiro]

[Text] The fourth plenary meeting of the National Agriculture, Livestock, and Forestry Workers Union [SNTA] began this morning at the CTC's [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] Ernst Thaelmann room.

The first report presented during the meeting was on the SNTA's operations. It was a critical analysis on the results of assigned tasks. Regarding production, the report noted that not all productive activities reach production levels as high as those reached in coffee, forestry, and [words indistinct]. The document pointed out that there are still insufficiencies, which must be eradicated, and that this is attained through successful fulfillment of plans, thrift, and a rational utilization of resources.

The reading of the report was followed by discussions on the drop in the number of union affiliates, union meetings, and training and selection of cadres.

Rene Penalver, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and second secretary of the CTC, discussed the problems that sections and union bureaus are still confronting and the support these should receive from the cadres. He stressed the need for persistent and efficient work.

SUGAR INDUSTRY MINISTER PRESIDES OVER MEETING

FL112247 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1904 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Sugar Industry Minister Juan Herrera has presided over a meeting that discussed the strategy needed to resume sugarcane harvest activities in Cienfuegos as soon as the canefields level of moisture make them possible. It was noted that an above 90 percent potential grinding level in each sugar mill is needed and efforts have to be made to achieve high yields. Over 3.8 million arrobas of cane should be delivered daily to the industry to accomplish that goal. Mechanized canecutters will have to cut over 7,900 arrobas per work day to supply most of the needed cane.

Cienfuegos sugar industry workers reasserted their commitment to fulfill the sugar technical-economic production plan. The agricultural situation was also discussed at the meeting.

SEVERE DROUGHT CONTINUES IN CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

FL110230 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Excerpt] The northern and central areas of Camaguey Province have faced a severe drought for over 2 years. This has mainly hurt the Camaguey cattle industry which have over 1 million heads of cattle. Over 1,000 water supplies have dried out and the pasture and fodder has diminished greatly. [passage omitted]

BAHAMASDEFENSE FORCES SEIZE MARIJUANA-LADEN VESSEL

FL102100 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Another apparent drug bust in Bahamian waters. The Defense Force patrol boat HMBS Samana has taken into custody a 50-foot vessel flying a British flag near (Estonia Key) off Eleuthera, with 50 bags of marijuana on board. Two men and a woman made up the crew of the Moon Raker. There was a report that an attempt was made to sink the Moon Raker before HMBS Samana could get to her. That failed, and she's being brought into the Defense Force headquarters at (Coral Harbor) this afternoon.

HAITIDELEGATES UNANIMOUSLY APPROVE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

FL111812 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] In Haiti, delegates have unanimously approved a new draft constitution. The draft document calls for a 5-year presidential term in which a president would not be allowed to succeed himself. Before going into effect, the constitution has to be ratified by voters in the national referendum, which is set for March 29th.

JAMAICASEAGA ANNOUNCES RESCHEDULING OF \$181 MILLION DEBT

FL112005 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga returned to the island late last night after a very busy round of negotiations in Paris, France, and Washington and New York, in the United States. At the end of his visit, during which he was accompanied by government officials and Bank of Jamaica representatives, reports are that the prime minister accomplished his mission of rescheduling all Jamaica's foreign debt.

Mr Seaga was also Jamaica's minister of finance and planning and successfully dealt with the Paris Club of lending agencies and again in New York, his final stop. Mission accomplished seems to be the right thing to say about Jamaica's success in rescheduling her foreign debt. The final accord was signed in New York yesterday by Prime Minister Edward Seaga and his Central Bank and government team.

Reporter Anthony Miller tells us more:

[Begin recording] Prime Minister Edward Seaga met with the steering committee of commercial banks in New York yesterday and completed an agreement in principal for the rescheduling of all Jamaica's remaining balance of the \$181 million of external debt due to overseas commercial banks. This remaining balance of \$181 million, although due over the next 3 years from 1987-88 to 1989-90, was restructured into a single final negotiation rather than in separate negotiations with the amounts due each year.

This completes in a single negotiation, the full rescheduling program for all the remaining Jamaican official indebtedness due to external commercial banks.

The rescheduled amount of \$181 million is covered in an agreement for repayment over the next 12 years to the year 1999. The amount, which was due over the next 3 years will not begin to be repaid until 1996 following an 8-and-1/2-year grace period, during which there will be no repayment.

I am Anthony Miller, "Morning News Hour." [end recording]

More on Debt Agreement

FL112255 Bridgetown CANA in English 1947 GMT 11 Mar 87

[By Paget de Freitas]

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, March 11, CANA -- Jamaica has put a cap on its US\$3.5 billion dollar foreign debt and will this year actually wipe off US\$300 million dollars from the debt stock, Prime Minister Edward Seaga said today.

The stock of debt is not programmed to rise any higher, SEAGA told reporters, at a news conference discussing Jamaica's new pact with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and rescheduling agreements with the Paris Club, commercial banks, Mexico and Venezuela.

We have reached the...maximum stock of debt, added Seaga, who is also the finance minister.

The thrust was now to bring down the debt, with any subsequent rise dependent on the growth of the economy, Seaga told reporters. This year, we will be reducing the stock of debt by US\$300 million dollars, he added.

Seaga said that Jamaica would over the next two to three years have a bunching of payments as it was now entering a period of repaying the islands debts to the IMF. [passage omitted]

The debt payment ratio will fall a little under 50 per cent and the aim is to get it down to 25 per cent which is about the internationally acceptable level, Seaga said. Last year Jamaica's debt payment ratio was around 42 per cent of total earnings of just over a billion U.S. dollars. This year, analysts say, earnings could increase by about 15 per cent.

They say that the rise in the debt payment ratio indicated by Seaga despite the rescheduling, was apparently due to heavier payments to the IMF as well as clearing arrears that built up last year when failure to conclude a programme with the fund held up foreign inflows. There will be a net outflow this year of US\$287 million dollars, Seaga said.

The net projected 1987 net outflow -- the difference between all the foreign exchange received by the country and what it has to pay out -- compares with the over 500 million dollars, the prime minister said the country has lost since 1980. [passage omitted]

FEBRUARY STUDENT UNREST COSTS FIVE LIVES

PM101629 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 4 Mar 87 p 7

[Report: "Student Actions Against Bouterse Claimed Five Lives"]

[Text] Amsterdam, 4 Mar -- In the student actions against the Bouterse regime in Paramaribo 12 days ago 3 teachers and 2 students in higher secondary education lost their lives, reliable sources in the Surinamese capital have said. The names of the two students killed are reported as Ashruf and Biharie. According to the same source the teachers were executed in the schoolyard.

Since the demonstrations the Surinamese Justice Ministry, under pressure from teachers and students, has promised to hold an inquiry into the events of 20 February. At the height of the students' protest in Paramaribo the authorities decided to close the schools for a short time. When their doors were opened again Monday [2 March] grammar school and higher education institute students refused to take part in lessons as long as the authorities failed to guarantee their safety. They also demanded that those responsible [for the deaths] should be punished. This continued unrest was the reason why the authorities yesterday morning called a meeting of the almost 1,500 students of both educational establishments. According to ANP the students took this opportunity to voice other grievances, including the shortage of textbooks, at the meeting, which was attended by ministers and police chiefs.

Last week a Red Cross delegation again visited prisoners being held by the Bouterse regime. In total the team interviewed 61 prisoners in two prisons: Fort Zeelandia and the naval base.

The delegation's visits were made public by the Red Cross headquarters in Geneva.

The Red Cross registered 51 prisoners in January and 98 in December. An investigation into the medical situation in eastern Suriname has also been carried out. With Swiss doctor Dieter Pfaff, Stefan Zeller, the Red Cross representative for Latin America, visited hospitals and prisons along the Marowijne River between 8 December and 13 January.

In French Guyana dissatisfaction has begun to emerge with the large numbers of Surinamese refugees who have entered the French overseas department. It is estimated that there are 7,600 refugees -- almost 10 percent of the total population of Guyana (85,000 inhabitants). One of the fears of the French Guyanese is that the Surinamers will stay, even if the situation in Suriname returns to normal, the French AFP reports.

Leon Bertrand, mayor of Saint Laurent, has urged stricter controls on Surinamese refugees. He wants, for example, to make them remain in their camps, so that they will no longer be able to visit Saint Laurent freely.

Student Deaths Denied

FL101749 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] No students have died following a confrontation with the military police on February the 20th last. This is the finding of the Human Rights Institute, which was requested by government leader Desi Bouterse to conduct an investigation into charges of the alleged slaying of students in the compound of two local high schools. Rumors were ripe that students had died following the actions by the military police. The National Institute for Human Rights yesterday issued a proclamation in which it says the allegations were proven false.

3 PERSONS SHOT BY MILITARY AT ROADBLOCK

FL101808 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Three persons were wounded on Sunday [8 March] last in the Paranam area after being shot at by the military.

Two cars refused to obey a roadblock put up by the military and ignored the warning from the military to stop. The occupants instead turned the car in the opposite direction and were driving away.

The soldiers, having become suspicious fired a warning shot, but the occupants in one of the cars ignored this. The soldiers then opened fire on the moving car wounding three persons in the process. Two of them were sent away after being treated for minor injuries while the third was hospitalized for a wound he received in the leg.

TRADE UNIONS TO DISCUSS AGREEMENT WITH SURALCO

FL111910 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Next Tuesday [17 March], the unions in the bauxite industry will begin negotiations with Suralco [Suriname Aluminum Company] on a new collective labor agreement. The present one expires at the end of this year.

Trade union leader Fred Derby said at a meeting last night with bauxite workers that during negotiations, urgent current matters will also be discussed. These he listed as the suspension of the current collective labor agreement, the compulsory holiday, which Suralco forced upon the workers, and the withholding of salaries.

Suralco has justified its actions by saying the measures were taken because of circumstances beyond its control.

The unions are also against the discharge of personnel, which Suralco is advocating. the Surinamese nation must not allow this, said Derby.

Derby is president of the Bauxite Federation and participates along with the government in the negotiating commission, which is in contact with Suralco.

Derby is of the opinion that the interest of the workers should be in line with the national interest without sacrifices from the Surinamese side. In connection to this he pointed to Suralco's willingness to resume all its operations past. He said this shows that the company does not, as some people fear, want to pull out of the country.

Suralco has put together a phased plan for the resumption of production activities. In the beginning of April, the alumina plant will operate at full capacity again.